

WORONI

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WORONI



On Wednesday night a general meeting of the A.N.U. Students' Association discussed possible changes to the frequency of WORONI. A preferential ballot was taken after two hours of discussion and the outcome was that WORONI should remain a fortnightly journal type paper. Thus WORONI has been saved from possible disaster.

This controversy has raised an important question — the independence of an editor to make important decisions involving any change in Woroni's publication. Last Sunday the S.R.C. proposed to make WORONI a weekly newspaper.

This was reversed on Wednesday night only because enough people, mainly from the WORONI staff, who knew the impracticalities of a weekly paper, came along to vote it out. This I think, raises another important issue. Should the S.R.C. who know little or nothing of such practical considerations have the power to go against an editor's policy and change WORONI? Obviously if they provide the money for the paper, they must have some say. But just how much?

It seems to me that the best solution ultimately would be to make WORONI a completely separate entity, financially and in terms of responsibility from the S.R.C. I would like to see a separate fee charged to students at the beginning of each year. This could be done by subtracting the present WORONI budget from the Students' Association fee. Administration could hand it over to WORONI in a lump sum. An editor would be selected for an annual term by a student election and be ultimately responsible to some sort of General Meeting.

At present this is only an idea, but with research and enthusiasm I am sure the system would certainly improve the quality of WORONI.

In finishing I will just make some comments on the criticism which has been levelled at the present Woroni during the controversy. Much of it is certainly valid. Some is not, because it does not take practical considerations into account. All I can say to those who have criticisms is, for Kreissake come along and do something about it. Let's see a little less talk and a bit more action. The Present staff are doing their best which certainly could be worse, but if anybody has criticisms or ideas for improvements then the only way to see these ideas put into action is to act yourself.

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Confidence trick?

Dear Sir,

My interest in student power was marginal until I accepted an invitation to talk the matter over with a group of professors for an hour one Thursday evening.

The professors were Bigg, Hanna Neuman, Crisp, Johns and Tucker. They had been set up as a committee of the Board of the School of General Studies to report on the question of "student participation in University affairs".

On 20. March, the committee met with the SRC and with two groups of students selected by stratified random sampling techniques, one consisting of about twenty 1st and 2nd year students and the other of about twenty 3rd and 4th year students. The committee allocated one hour for discussion with each group, its purpose being to canvass student opinion on the question of student participation.

Involvement in the meeting with 1st and 2nd year students convinced me that the committee had no useful purpose to serve in trying to reach some understanding of the general views of students and that, even if it were a legitimate objective, the committee went about its task in the wrong way.

It seems to me that consideration of what students may want is irrelevant to what they should get. The need for the committee arose from demands by some students for increased participation by students in the physical and academic administration and control of the University. Their argument was that the University is controlled and operated in a way that implies that it is self-sustaining and an end in itself; the student sector of the University is treated as irrelevant except in so far as it is a nuisance, and this attitude is reflected in a despotic relationship between the University and its students. It was therefore suggested that structural and organisational changes should be made and that student representation on key bodies should be increased or established, as the case may be.

What should be of concern to the committee is the validity of this argument, not its popular appeal. The committee's interest ought not be in appeasement (whether of a majority or a minority) but in the fulfilment by the Board of its obligations to its own integrity, obligations which are directly proportional to the power and control it has rightly or wrongly sectionalised. If aspects of the argument were obscure to the committee, they should have sought advice where they were most likely to get it, not off some street corner from passers-by.

However, even if the committee's purpose was legitimate, it went about its business inefficiently. Firstly, the size of the sample was too small. Of the twenty students present at my session, no more than 10 spoke. Of the latter, two considered that there was no need for any changes in the University structure or any improvement in communications; one student proposed a specific plan to improve communications with and by students at the departmental and faculty levels and was supported in a very generalised manner by one other student; there was one nervy and inarticulate proponent of student pa-

rticipation in the control of the University. The remainder talked to incidental and unimportant matters. Note that only one specific and reasonably detailed plan of action was proposed, and that along conservative lines.

Secondly, the amount of time allocated for the meeting was ridiculously small - 20 people were expected to put across their views in 60 minutes - 3 minutes each. One is hardly left with the impression that our five professors were earnest in their pursuit of our opinion.

Another consideration is that we were advised at the beginning of the meeting that the committee had already reached certain conclusions in its deliberations; we were not informed, however, of the scope or content of these conclusions. In other words, communication was strictly one way, which is rather ironic in view of the committee's charter.

I cannot escape the impression that I and some 39 other students and the SRC have become both part and victims of a clever confidence trick to persuade us and our peers of the committee's good faith. In fact, of course, the very fact that the committee set out to get some 'consensus' of student opinion is a symptom of the University inclination to avoid coming to grips with principles and to seek some pragmatic solution (more apparent than real) to the problem of reconciling the structure and control of the University with its purposes; the amount of time that the committee was able to afford students is a measure of its contempt for the views of students; and its secretiveness about its own plans is symptomatic of the arrogance that typically marks relations by the University with its students.

While I have no doubt that the individual members of the committee acted with the best of intentions, their collective behaviour merely mirrored those aspects of the University which most deserve criticism. What hope is there?

J. C. Sharah

On campus

Dear Sir,

Your correspondent Mr. Andrew Bain (Woroni, March 27) does not dispute that a general meeting of the A.N.U. Students' Association last year carried a resolution expressing opposition to the proposed N.U.A.U.S. fee rise and that the preamble to that resolution described National U as 'consistently unrepresentative of student opinion, divisive of student unity, inaccurate and intellectually undistinguished.'

Surely Mr. Bain is also aware that at a subsequent general meeting on September 27, which was attended by over 300 students, the then President of N.U.A.U.S. John Bannon invited A.N.U. students to vote in favour of the N.U.A.U.S. fee rise at that meeting as a means of dissociating themselves from the earlier resolution describing National U as 'consistently unrepresentative of student opinion, divisive of student unity, inaccurate and intellectually undistinguished.'

Responding to that invitation A.N.U. students promptly rejected the N.U.A.U.S. fee rise!

Turning to the Democratic Club Mr. Bain asks: 'Is it true that Campus itself is printed off-campus by people other than undergraduates at this uni-

versity?' The answer to this question is: 'Yes.' Mr. Bain asks: 'If so, would that qualify as politically motivated off-campus interference in student affairs?' The answer to this question is: 'No.' Campus is printed at a commercial agency in Civic; I have no information about or interest in the political views of the motherly lady who cuts our stencil once a fortnight!

General meetings of the Democratic Club are not open to non-members of the Democratic Club. I am surprised that Mr. Bain feels they should be: but we, at any rate, feel that the policy of the Democratic Club should be determined solely by members of the Democratic Club, not by non-members who wish to gratify a momentary curiosity by sitting in on a general meeting. Every single policy decision made by the committee of the Democratic Club has been submitted to, discussed and approved by a well-attended general meeting of the Democratic Club and we see no reason to abandon this tradition, at any rate for the sole benefit of winning Mr. Bain's support.

Let me add that having seen two issues of National U under its present editor Ian Robinson I am of the view that the A.N.U. Students' Association description of National U as 'consistently unrepresentative of student opinion, divisive of student unity, inaccurate and intellectually undistinguished' is, unfortunately, still fully justified.

ALLAN M. HOGAN

Law ooze

Dear Sir,

I write in the hope that something can be done about the quagmire outside the new Law Building. Anybody walking through that area during and just after the rain would support me in my application for planks to be placed to make a pathway across the old parking area.

It would be an easy remedy to having mud tracked through the buildings in that locality - and anyway who wants mud oozing through their sandals and toes!

S. Tracy

Go west

Dear 'N.B.',

That will teach you to be a fresh Union sinner, babe. You have tried to join a clique whose membership is extremely limited. Anyway, you're in the wrong place: the real swingers are over here—in the Library. So get some retreads on your grooving gear and check out the basement, right... down...the end.

I remain yours truly and really etc.
'Library Sitter'

P.S. Wear crepe soles so we can hear you coming.

YOU AIN'T SEEN NOTHIN'
YET. MORE LETTERS ON
PAGE 14.



S.R.C. COMMANDS: WEEKLY WORONIS

A rowdy 3-hour meeting of the SRC broke up in uproar the Sunday before last after the SRC decided to put out an 8-page Woroni once a week instead of a 16-pager fortnightly.

After a straw vote among the 40 students in the public gallery voted against the proposal, the SRC then voted for it.

The Editor of Woroni, Charles Dickens shouted from the floor, "Well, I'll be bloody stuffed! What a pathetic effort! I think the SRC should be bloody ashamed of itself! Well, stone the crows, you're not even trying to gauge the opinion of the students.

"Why not have a referendum?" he asked passionately. "It's something the SRC can do for a change instead of doing nothing. What have you done this year."

Before all the other students present Mr Dickens then called for a vote of no confidence in the SRC which was overwhelmingly passed on the voices. Under pressure the SRC decided then to submit the proposal to a general meeting of students.

Earlier a motion was proposed that Woroni be put out twice a week, four pages at a time, to enable topical news coverage and discussion on lively issues before they died.

When the SRC vote was about to be taken, there was a strong call for a straw vote among the ordinary students present. The SRC President, Russell Miller refused and absolute bedlam ensued.

Shouting, stamping, booing and whis-

It was then decided to change printers to Maxwell Newton because his price is cheaper. However, it was noted that Mr J. Smith of Canberra Publishing Company had been excellent to work with.

The discussion then moved on to "What should happen to Woroni?" and tension in the room mounted as all sides braced themselves for the attack and counted their numbers.

John Reid came out in a fighting speech in favour of four page issues twice a week. He said there were only two alternatives: Do we want Woroni to be a journal-magazine or do we want it to be a newspaper?

"We can still do everything Woroni does now", he said "The features, photos and cartoons can be set up as usual every second weekend. Then we can set up one page of topical news twice a week.

"News is too out-of-date if its two weeks old. Woroni at present neglects those students who want to report news.

"If something riles you one day,

read", he said of the Reid Plan.

"People like substance to look into when they pick up Woroni. A four-pager would just float around the university unread. The idea is too premature".

Reid. "No one's ever done it before".

Dickins. "That's what you big radicals always say. There's reasons why it hasn't been done before".

Reid. "We haven't had a printer who could do it in 24 hours before."

Dickins. "Consider this seriously. If you take up the new system, you're risking everything we've built up over the last few years."

Woroni staff led by the formidable Sheri Howells generally supported Mr Dickins, though a few disagreed.

Chief of Staff Tony Seclaf proposed a weekly Woroni and reporters Ron Colman, John Sunott and Hester Gascoigne favoured a twice-weekly.

Colman argued that frequent Woronis would give students a quick comeback at things they disagreed with.

There were enough simmering issues of interest to different people to rouse good discussion.

SRC member Michael Wright outlined another proposal for a weekly in a long speech, which was greeted with much derision. He wanted 8 pages one week and 12 pages each alternate week, the latter including more features and reviews.

Veteran SRC member Sue Barnes spoke for a twice-weekly: "Woroni could fulfil a greater function for students this way. Its no argument to say we should keep doing it the same way because its taken us a year and a half to get it this far and it'll be another two years before we can see what it should be like."

Dickins: "I'm being misquoted again."

Barnes: "If we don't like it, we should stop it and try something else."

Here are some other random remarks from the debate:

Miller: "Order please. Order. Order! Order!"

Irwin (SRC Vice-President): "There's not enough news in the ANU to keep a twice-weekly going."

Howells(Woroni staff member): "You wouldn't get the staff to do it. People just wouldn't have the time."

Miller: "Order, order. Mr Statham would you sit down please."

Reid: "Mr Dickins and his weekenders can still do their bit and other people would also be attracted."

Gallagher (SRC): "We've forgotten the human factor."

Miller: "Order!"

Smith (Inside Out): "Mr Chairman, we're arguing in ever-decreasing circles."

Miller: "We are now voting on the motion that there be a straw vote on the motion that the motion now be put." "Order!"

WHAT A GREAT WAY TO SPEND A SUNDAY AFTERNOON!

Ex-Woroni editor John Stephens said that news comment was more important than straight news. He also proposed a campus radio station for the ANU. And he questioned whether the Woroni staff could handle an issue twice a week.

Editor Charles Dickins then leapt to the defence and lashed the proposals for a change. "The whole idea is repulsive to me. It just wouldn't be



Dear Mum, It's really beaut to be here on the S.R.C. where all the action is...

ting disrupted the meeting for a few minutes and the chairman lost control. Calls of "That's right, never ask the students" and "True representatives of the students" were heard from the gallery.

Again under pressure, the SRC then called for a straw vote. This rejected by a two-thirds majority the proposal for a twice-weekly Woroni and voted for a fortnightly one as at present.

President Miller then spoke for a compromise motion for weekly Woroni. All the SRC members who then spoke for this motion carefully selected some of the arguments from either side of the previous debate and argued right down the middle in a way that was satisfactory neither to the twice-weekliers nor to the fortnightliers.

The Woroni Crisis Meeting opened with a call by the editor for the proposals (twice-weekly, weekly and fortnightly) to be submitted to the students by referendum. "Thank you Mr Dickins, that's up to the SRC", said the President.

NEWS

NEWS

NEWS

BRIEFS

The Lord Florey Fund Committee is to hold a door-knock appeal in May. The Committee has approached the SRC for assistance and the SRC at its last meeting urged students to give the appeal their fullest support. Let's see some worthwhile action on this campus. EVERYONE AWAKEN, get off your apathetic b-- and help with this appeal. Woroni will release more information on how you can help in the next issue.

Quote of the week:

"The fundamental objective of site planning is to simplify and improve traffic patterns progressively, to achieve a system which:

- 1 Gives immediate access to generous car parks
- 2 Provides safe and efficient links between buildings" (Site Planner's Report)

Thank God the University is starting to realise that the traffic and parking situation on this campus isn't all it could be. Residents of Garran Hall and John XXIII College practically have to park their cars on top of one another! Three cheers for the principles - now how about a bit of action?

First prize for the tidiest College on campus goes to John XXIII. The latest moves by college authorities to 'keep the kiddies kleen' was to ban distribution of the Film Group programme in the college. I wonder whether they were screening 'The Graduate' that week?

BUSH WEEK may be saved yet! A student entered the SRC Office last week and asked: "What is Bush Week?"

Comment by the outgoing Sports Union President, Charles Alexander: 'I recommend that Sports Council keep very closely in contact with developments on campus.' It's about bloody time someone did!

The University recently opened a Child Care Centre in part of the old Lennox House. This centre, which is open daily from 8-30am to 5-30pm caters for children under the age of five at a cost of \$1 per half-day or 40c per hour. Further information can be obtained from the SRC Office, or by ringing ext. 2351.

The SRC is about to enter into comprehensive negotiations with University Council concerning the disciplinary powers of both bodies. Should the University have powers as wide as they are? Should the SRC have disciplinary powers at all? If either body should have disciplinary powers at all, what exactly should the extent of those powers be?

Unofficial reports say that the SRC is going to be invited to nominate a member on the Council Buildings and Ground Committee. If this is true then we may at last avoid some of the hopeless blunders at present evident on this campus. We look forward to better parking facilities for undergraduates, proper paths and better lighting, and lecture rooms with proper desks, instead of the planks which were installed in the Copland Building.

It appears that John XXIII College was without its JCRAC for about three weeks this term. The original committee elected turned out to be unconstitutional when someone remembered that it had been elected according to a constitution that had been secretly tampered with - by someone officially unknown. But...when the second election was eventually held all but one of the same people were returned.

Do you need WORONI? Well WORONI needs YOU! The SRC decided to try and make WORONI a better organ for student opinion by getting it to you quicker and more often. An offer by Maxwell Newton to publish WORONI on a 24 hour deadline was accepted by the SRC. The SRC also decided on the principle of publishing WORONI weekly and is seeking approval of this decision by a general meeting. However if WORONI is to be published weekly it is evident that it needs more help in production. A weekly WORONI can only be produced if more people are prepared to contribute. Write an article, report a story, help with the lay-out (we'll show you how) but for Christ sake do SOMETHING.

BUT...

STOP PRESS.

Last Wednesday evening a Students' Association meeting decided to keep Woroni in its present form, as a fortnightly journal.

there was a risk of losing what had already been achieved.

The S.R.C. had recommended to the Students' Association, that a weekly newspaper would enable 'Woroni' to perform a more useful function on the campus. Last night the Students showed little support for this.

The proposals were debated for hours. More students wandered in during the latter stages in time to vote. The meeting had already split up into pressure groups. The Woroni staff maintained that both proposals were impractical and would put an additional burden on them. They formed a solid bloc behind Charlie Dickins who was conspicuous by his brevity.

John Reid put forward his proposals again, which were more favourably received. He argued for a twice a week 4 page newspaper which would revolutionise the whole system of producing Woroni.

The voting procedure was worked out. The result - an optional preferential voting.

This was opposed by Charlie (editor of Woroni) Dickins on the grounds that at present, the University was not big enough to cater for its success and because of the impracticalities

The results revealed that a slight majority wanted a change - though their ranks were split. However, whatever the voting procedure it seems the fortnightly would have won out anyway.

THEY ALSO SERVE

We see little enough of the members of the Union Board and never hear what they decide about anything, but the one time when they're needed they aren't anywhere to be seen.

A stop-work meeting of the Union Staff on Tuesday of last week left three Union executives not covered by the award in question in charge of the milk-bar and refectory.



Gene de Toth whipping up a mean milk shake

They did a sterling job and worked their guts out all day. Indeed the strain showed markedly on Mr Harry Howard and Mrs Cooley by the end of the day as they struggled to provide service for all the students who required it. Mr de Toth, Mrs West and Mr Falvie all did excellent work and tried to maintain a good service through-out the day.

BUT WHERE WERE OUR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES?

The only Union Board member in sight was Richard Refshauge. He said "I can't this evening, I'm all booked up."

Not one other of the 12 Union Board members could be seen. They meet for hours and no student ever finds out what decisions they make about the Union. But when the students

really do need them to keep open the Union and provide essential services they can't be relied on.

The Union had to close early, but thanks to the valiant efforts of the Union execs, services were kept up.

This is not a condemnation of the strikers. They were required to do so by their Union which is engaged in a wage case before the Arbitration Commission. This is quite legitimate and unions never object to the employers working instead, though they do to the employment of strike-breakers.

It is meant to question the credibility and integrity of the elected representatives on the Board. If they can't be relied on to provide an elementary service in a minor emergency are they competent to be our representatives at all?

Focus: World

Our comrades in the South African Government have taken another step towards the ultimate solution.

Joseph Jacquesson, 25, went on trial with his British wife, charged with breaking the law by living together as man and wife. Jacquesson had once been drafted into the South African Army as white, but the prosecution alleged that he was really "coloured" and hence was "guilty" of miscegenation (a criminal offence there).

The MAGISTRATE said "Jacquesson is obviously coloured and accused number two (his wife) is obviously white." Thus they would be guilty of "unlawful carnal intercourse." Jacquesson had been called up for service as a white in 1964. The couple had married in 1966 and have a two year old daughter.

If you thought that was the end, wait for this next gem.

A Johannesburg policeman gave evidence that he had seen a white professor kiss an Indian girl. An anthropology professor, John Blacking, aged 40 and Dr Zuereena Desai were charged with conspiring to contravene the Immorality Act, which bans sexual relations between whites and non-whites.

The policeman told the court that on January 10 he watched the professor kiss Desai and tickle her neck as they lay on a couch! Two other policemen went to the house and were admitted by Blacking. They went to a bedroom and found a double bed that was warm! In another bedroom they found Miss Desai lying on a bed beneath a blanket and wearing a night dress. Wait for it you sleuths - THE BED WAS COLD!!!

Makes Hitler's Germany look Utopian doesn't it? Aren't you proud that the Australian government enjoys such good relations with this delightful mob?

GREECE: Meanwhile in Geneva the WUS Executive Committee received the report of the WUS Observer at the trial of Stelios Nestor in November in that other bastion of freedom - Greece. The Committee expressed deep concern over the totally unjust sentence of 16½ years imposed on Nestor by the Special Military Court and decided that continued efforts should be taken at all levels to rectify the injustice done to Nestor.

It recommended that 24th May - the first anniversary of Nestor's arrest should be the occasion for WUS members to voice their concern by writing or cabling the Greek government or the representatives in the various countries. It reaffirmed the commitment of WUS members to help members of the university community whenever and wherever their freedom was unjustly curtailed.

CZECH STUDENTS: As you may know WUS Australia since December has been settling refugee Czech students into Australian universities. This was a big job - they had to be located, given crash courses in English during the vacation and enrolled. The Commonwealth Government has finally given in to the continual nagging of WUS and made available scholarships for them. WUS has been asked to do the selection of students.

SPAIN: The Supreme Court overruled a previous verdict and sentenced a Catholic priest to 6 months goal for insulting General Franco's national movement. The priest had referred to killings by the Nationalists during the 1936-39 Civil War. He had said that he did not condone any murder nor "those who bombed Guernica, murdered in Badajoz or carried out shootings on the roadside of Navarre." Another priest was acquitted on charges arising from an article he wrote on Christianity and revolution.

AN ARRESTING

by Ron Colman.

SPEECH

The Federal Labor Member for Yarra, Dr Jim Cairns drew a large crowd upstairs in the Union two weeks ago and as usual the Union provided chairs for less than half the people there.

Looking a little tired and wan, Dr Cairns seemed to lack some of the old inspiration which used to give many students hope that the Labor movement could yet be revived. (He was, we must remember in the midst of a challenge to the Victorian State Executive that week and may have been missing out on some sleep). He was also unjustly abrupt with one questioner.

But he did describe what he believed to be the essence of democracy and true socialism.

Dropping a bit of paper into a ballot box once every three years was of little or no significance to people, he said. "They must make decisions at the place of most significance to them whether it be their place of work or education".

He asked the audience how many of them felt they had any real decision-making power in the institution in

which they were. Only five of the 200 people present raised their hands, and two of these were academics.

Dr Cairns said he went along all the way with the New Left people in their concern for POWER. This he believed was the clue - man must have power to make decisions in what affected him.

True democracy meant more power to the individual in his factory, work and daily life. This was not the case at present because Australia was an

authoritarian society in its structure and attitudes.

There was no legal right to protest in Australia because there was always some law which the authorities could use to charge people who were threatening their power.

But he said, those students who believed that revolution could be achieved in Australia were "quite unrealistic", because revolution was the result of historical conditions not of the few revolutionary people.

Such conditions did not exist in Australia at present.

Dr Cairns also repeated a theme which he has taken up vigorously since the arrest of several people in Melbourne for distributing literature against the National Service Act.

Bad laws, he said, should be broken. The way to get reform was to break them several times and show that they were wrong.

Previously Dr Cairns has said that if he were 20, he would refuse to register for national service and he has been severely criticised in Parliament as a law-breaker for this, because it is at present a crime to incite people to disobey the National Service Act.

At the ANU, he said he could see nothing wrong with breaking the Melbourne City Council by-law which prohibited the distribution of literature in the streets, because it was being used for political purposes.

Though what he said was undoubtedly very good and controversial, and should get students here thinking about their own role in the university and society Dr Cairns seemed to be going through the motions rather than putting the feeling and meaning he usually does into his words.

He was certainly not the Dr Cairns that this reporter first heard about four years ago in Childers St. Hall delivering the most powerful attack on the Government's Vietnam policy he had heard.

I hope his apparent weariness and disillusionment did not rub off on his disciples. His arms-folded stance left many people cold.



Jim Cairns addressing meeting.

BIRTHDAY CALL

The Minister for Labour and National Service, Mr Bury, in his interview with Geoff Kingston ("Woroni", 13th March, 1969 p 10) stated that "only 1 in 4 of 20 year olds are (sic) currently being selected", and that about half of those are later ruled out. Many people, especially 20 year old males, find this a little difficult to believe. Three ANU students certainly find it difficult to believe, and hope to do something about investigating the truth of the Minister's claims.

We query the number of birth dates selected. At the most recent ballot, drawn on Friday March 14th, the number of dates drawn out was 52. ("Sydney Morning Herald", 15th March, 1969, p 14). Since only 181 days are included (January 1 to June 30) this is well above a quarter of the days. Perhaps the Department chooses under-populated days - but it does seem to lead to one of two conclusions,

either (1) more are selected than the Department says, or (2) the Department chooses selected days and therefore knows how many days it must choose to gain a quarter of the numerical strength. Other questions have also been asked - whether certain faculties are more popular than others and whether everyone on a selected date is in fact included in the original call-up.

With the help of all those who were included in the last ballot, we believe, it is possible to answer these important questions.

If you were in the ballot, could you hand you name, address, date of birth and the result as indicated by the Department, to Brian Knox, Steve Padgham or Mark Cunliffe or leave it in the appropriate Union pigeon hole with one of our names on it.

With everyone's support, this can be a decisive and useful survey. Your help will be appreciated.

Mark Cunliffe



There was an Englishman a Scotsman and an Irishman

HALLIER THAN THOU TEACHERS TO BE ?

Garran Hall two weeks ago declined to have a speaker on Vietnam in their Junior Common Room after tea. After much hesitation and consultation, Burton Hall finally agreed. The speaker was a relief worker who had just returned from two years there.

The President of Garran Hall Junior Common Room Committee, Peter Bundesen was worried that "conservative elements" in the Hall would object to having a speaker on a "controversial subject", according to the Warden of the hall, Dr John Short.

He was worried that the name of the hall might be associated with it. Also Bundesen was apparently insistent that the use of the Junior Common Room was for members of the Common Room, and not for "outside groups".

Burton Hall's comments were similar with grave doubts being expressed

about "outsiders" using the Common Room.

All these views were expressed after they had been told that the talk was being planned for one of the halls, because it was felt that good speakers on important issues should be brought to the halls to give these students the opportunity of hearing them on their own doorstep.

The talk was changed from the Union to one of the halls because hall students at present miss out on many Union activities and because it is generally felt that there is too much of a gap between these students and

the rest of the university.

However it now appears that THEY are the ones responsible for the lack of integration on the campus. Garran Hall deprived itself of the chance to hear an excellent speech and be a little more informed about the Vietnam conflict.

The term "outsider" which came up several times in talking to the wardens of both halls is hard to understand. Are all other students "outsiders" and the students of Garran Hall special in some way?

Or do these students simply not want to know what goes on? Don't they want to hear informed people on various subjects? Or are the other students of the university just below them?

Woroni would like some answers.

On Monday night a grand total of 19 trainee teachers attended a badly publicised meeting of the Australian Association. (There are about 160

The primary purpose of the meeting was to elect the nine members of the ANUTTA Committee and a State Delegation to attend the National Conference. And what happened? Nominations were indeed called for the nine positions, but it was scarcely surprising that of the 19 people present, only 9 felt like going on the Committee. Result? Nine nominations. Nine immediate appointments. (Furtive giggles...surely this couldn't be serious?...)

Next on the agenda, the election of a member to the State Delegation. Again only one nominee, a girl who was absent. Potential nominees in this case were conspicuous in their reluctance. This sounded like a serious appointment. Was it? "Oh well", said the Chairman, "the meeting's sort of like this only it lasts for a couple of days". (More giggles.)

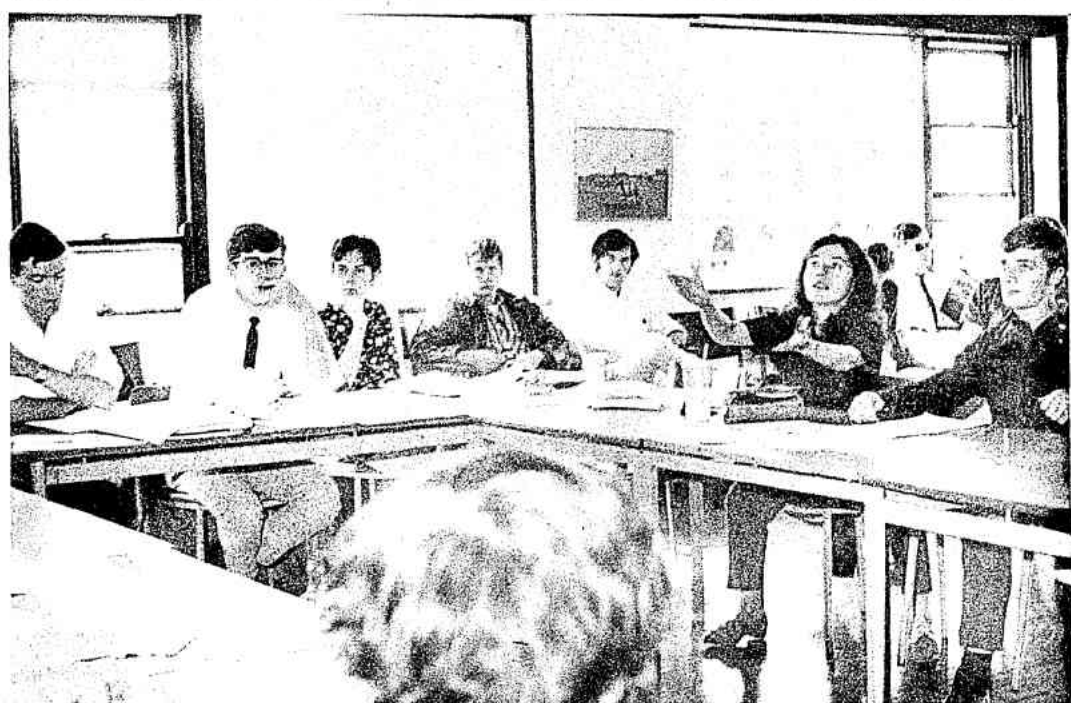
19 trainee teachers attended a badly publicised meeting of the Australian Association. (There are about 160

There were no more nominations. Result? A State Delegate appointed in absentia. (At least we were assured that the girl wanted to go.)

At about this time, your Woroni reporter began to look through the pile of literature thoughtfully left on his front row seat. What no party hat? No letter of welcome that concealed a concertina snake?! The literature was actually serious and informative.

Why this lack of interest? Why did so many students not even bother to come, let alone nominate for Committee positions? Why the flippant depressingly cynical attitude of the Chairman, who admitted that the meetings of the ANUTTA were always poorly attended?

But, just as a country gets the Government it deserves...



Lord, Lord, show these disbelievers!



O.K. Dr Ramsey but in the next scene, we shoot it from my good side.

A SITE FOR SORE FEET ?

... and a new Union straddling Sullivan's Creek and an auditorium with perhaps 2000 seats and a thing up on the hill that can be seen from all over and ...

BUT WHERE WILL WE PARK OUR CARS?

Ah, yes, I'll come to that later ... and a Life Sciences precinct and a funny little roundabout, and everything, within ten minutes walk of everything ... and an examination hall with a flat floor that could be used for "all kinds of things", and ...

BUT IF IT TAKES TEN MINUTES TO WALK, HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE TO SWIM ON A RAINY DAY?

Well, where do you start an article on "site planning"? ... perhaps with a little historical introduction. ...

Last year, official notice was taken of the fact that the university was rapidly running out of land. The policy of giving each department, or group of departments its own two or three storey building surrounded by its own grounds, was impractical. On top of this, University traffic conditions, already chaotic, could be expected to deteriorate further with the development of major highways on the University boundaries. Architects throughout Australia were asked to submit ideas on what could be done.

Roy Simpson's suggestions were most liked because they made maximum use of existing development.

The Simpson plan would have most undergraduate areas of the University within five minutes walk from the Library-Union area. At the same time roads and parking areas would be reorganised so walking would be the main mode of locomotion.

A ring road will surround most of the University. (Bruce, Burton and Garran Halls, the John Curtin School of Medical Science and the Research School of Physical Sciences, are outside the road on the Boldrewood Street side of the campus. The parking area between the Chancellery and the present Union is to be extended into Ellery Circuit. Parking would only be provided for members of staff whose buildings are inside the Ring Road.

The most drastic change suggested, was that the Union should be moved. (This has now gained University approval). The new Union will straddle Sullivan's Creek, facing the Library over what is now University Avenue; and the avenue will become a pedestrian plaza. The present Union will be converted for use by Administration, in place of a previously approved extension to the Chancellery. Funds for this project will come from the planned expenditure on Union and Chancellery extensions, which will now not be needed.

Adjoined to the present Union, Mr Simpson envisages a complex consisting of the Great Hall, an examination centre and a Performing Arts centre. The Great Hall would be essentially a large theatre with up to 2000 tiered seats. Its primary purpose would be for ceremonies such as the conferring of degrees. There is a possibility that the National Capital Development Commission will co-operate with the University in this project, as a theatre of this size will be necessary for Canberra in the near future. When examinations are not in progress, the examination hall would be available for other functions. Its large flat floor would make it useful for meetings and dances.

The Performing Arts Centre is planned as a small flexible theatre (400 seats), with space for art exhibitions and other "cultural happenings". (It is the brainchild of the Performing Arts Council which after its marriage to the S.R.C. will be called the Cultural Committee, nominations for which will be called for in this issue).

The future of this whole complex has yet to be firmly decided. There is, for instance, a school of thought which believes that the Great Hall should be up on the Acton Ridge.

In the Simpson plan the Arts and the Economics faculties would continue to grow within the Haydon Allen-Copland area. A building in the vee of the Copland Building is suggested to house the Political Science faculty.

A Life Sciences precinct is to be further developed around the great sward of grass between Zoology and Sullivan's Creek. (Once known as the Winston vista line). A road will run from Daley Road between Zoology and Botany (at present a temporary car park) to a small roundabout in the centre of the Precinct.

All in all a large number of decisions which will radically affect the future of the University are now being made. It is essential that the S.R.C. and the student body at large keep a close watch on the proceedings.

In particular the S.R.C. should try to avoid allowing further compartmentalization of the University. There is, for instance, provision for a separate Life Sciences Library. There is a strong case for maintaining that the University Library is too fragmented already.

If the examination hall is really going to be used for students functions the S.R.C. perhaps in conjunction with the Union, should take steps to ensure that it is designed with this in mind.

Finally, in a pedestrian campus the planning of footpaths is particularly important. These should take the shortest possible routes between the buildings they join, passing through other buildings if necessary, and should be adequately lighted and drained. The water hazard between the Library and the Union, for instance, is a bit beyond a joke.

* * *

S.R.C. ELECTIONS

A. N. U. STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

Nominations Are Called For Positions On The Council As Follows

President	
General Representative	Three (3)
Arts Representatives	Six (6)
Science Representatives	Three (3)
Economic Representatives	Two (2)
Oriental Studies Representatives	Two (2)
Law Representatives	Two (2)
Part time Representatives	One (1)

ALL NOMINATIONS MUST BE MADE IN WRITING WITH THE SIGNATURES OF THE NOMINATOR AND SECONDER TOGETHER WITH A SIGNED STATEMENT THAT THE NOMINEE IS WILLING TO SERVE ON THE COUNCIL.

NOMINATIONS OPEN AT 9 a.m. on MONDAY 14th APRIL, AND CLOSE AT 5 p.m. on FRIDAY 18th APRIL.

THEY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE RETURNING OFFICER, S.R.C. OFFICE

VOTING WILL BE BY BALLOT BOX AND WILL BE FROM WEDNESDAY 30th April to FRIDAY 2nd May.

Secretary

Candidates wishing to have their policies printed in WORONI should have their copy in to the S.R.C. by 1.p.m. Tuesday, 22nd April, and photographs will be taken from 1.p.m. to 2.p.m. also Tuesday April 22nd.

LECTERN REPLACED**GIBB REPLIES TO
BODDY**

Last number of Woroni chose me as the "victim" of its admirable column Lectern Reversed - a very willing victim of a pleasant and personable Frank Boddy. In the course of my conversation with Mr Boddy I did say, as he attempted to report, that I believe Woroni has a very important function to perform on this Campus. Communications in a large and complex institution like a university are certainly not conducted through official channels with 100% efficiency. A good newspaper can remedy this, but only if it is a newspaper and only if it sets for itself high standards of accuracy and clarity. It is essential that administration, staff and students have confidence in what they read if communication functions are to be served.

I am prompted to this comment by a singular lack of accuracy and clarity in Mr Boddy's Lectern Reversed. His first treatment of Professor Cameron was, on many points inaccurate and misleading, but it is not my function or my business to attempt corrections of them. The article about me, however, is again so inaccurate as to concern me because it does give offence to me and probably does to others unnecessarily.

Many of the more important things I told Mr Boddy in a very frank discussion were omitted altogether. This is, of course, his privilege. He must judge significance and reader interest, but by the same token it is my privilege to judge him a very poor listener and an inaccurate, and therefore dangerous, reporter.

It is not my wish to attempt to "Set the whole record straight" and certainly not my intention to question any of the attitudes or judgments Mr Boddy reports or makes. In fact in so far as they were critical I acknowledge the criticism as just.

Like any other man I am the product of my heredity and my, now long, experience of life. Had a childhood and adolescence deprived by war, drought and depression, and a studentship plagued by a second world war not produced conservatism, relative lack of humour, concern for duty and a need for security Psychology would indeed be a lie. But I cannot allow to pass unchecked such assertions as that I was responsible for the revision of the N.S.W. Primary Final examination. That credit belongs to Dr Harold Wyndham then Research Officer of the department, mine was simply the labour on which his argument was based. And one would have thought that any student in the A.N.U. in 1969 would recognize that the man with whom I worked was he who became Director General of Education not a man who would have been aged six at the time and has subsequently been Federal Secretary of the Australian Labour Party. One would have hoped, too, that an active student would know the difference between Deputy Chairmanship of the Board, Deanship, and Headship of a department. I don't blame Mr Boddy for this ignorance, I merely deplore it. Much more of the article is inaccurate but no good purpose can be served by a major rewrite.

The point I wish to make is that your paper if it is to achieve the status it should have in what is rapidly becoming a great university must set itself the goals of accuracy and literacy. An editor is not without responsibility for each of these and it is his duty to provide himself with a staff on which he can rely as reporters, feature writers and sub-editors. Cheerfulness and enthusiasm while admirable cannot stand alone.

Cecil A Gibb
Professor of Psychology
Head of Department

THE JOYS OF**TRANSLATING**

I am no German scholar; paradoxically, that is why I dare to write this. The experience I describe came so freshly to me; it may encourage others who wonder at times about their progress in language study and the value of it.

School German and some months spent in Austria and Germany, many years ago, had given me enough acquaintance with the language to make me buy a paperback book of essays by Friedrich Sieburg: "Nur für Leser...". This was during a brief stop at Frankfurt airport on my way back to Australia in 1961. I confess that I didn't get far with it and the book rested undisturbed on my shelves till one recent early morning. It was too early to get up but I needed something to send me to sleep again. The Tübingen Student Chamber Orchestra was coming and it would be courteous to refresh my German; so out of the bookshelf came this volume.

I began at random at page 40 and almost gave up at the first two sentences. I was supposedly reading for pleasure, not studying, and had no dictionary by me. But, from cussedness perhaps, I persevered.

The next sentence appeared to be saying: "The poet was a childhood friend of his mother." I was intrigued. I struggled on. Some sentences came easily; others needed teasing out like a tangled skein of wool. Some words which I should have known were no longer remembered, but several of them were fortunately repeated later in different contexts so that their meanings flashed back. There was the excitement of a crossword puzzle, even of a game of chance. Gradually (or was it suddenly?) the subject matter of the essay came alive and I needed to know what came next.

At the end of three pages I felt closer to Maupassant, the subject of the essay, to Flaubert his teacher, and particularly to Friedrich Sieburg who had not previously been even a name to me.

D.K.R. Hodgkin

**LECTERN
REVERSED**

Franklin Boddy Jr.

War and depression have not played havoc with the personality of Professor Anthony Hearle Johns, the head, not dean or tutor of the Indonesian Language Department, Faculty of Oriental Studies. If anything, war and depression have contributed to a happy go lucky, good guy radio manner approach which manifests itself in his personal pursuits - the music of Bach and Mozart, swimming, lead male singer in the St Patricks Church Choir and winning Holden car lotteries.

Despite his English background Indonesia could be described as his number one homeland. There he married his attractive Indonesian wife, and as a member of the Ford Foundation from 1954-58 he went on a language teaching project throughout that country. In 1967 his wife accompanied Prime Minister Gough Gorton on his Indonesian Tour. However Prof. Johns does not regret this. His uniqueness is well illustrated by the fact that he became head of a department without previous experience as a lecturer.

Students, tutors, lecturers and deans are all "one community", the difference in rank being, he suggests, superfluous as far as student-staff relations are concerned. Unlike others who talk of the imminent egalitarianism of their department and sit on committees writing letters



to editors, Professor Johns has tackled student participation in a realistic way! In response to student staff meetings, some of which he personally organised at the end of 1968, lecture hours have been reduced for Indonesian and Arabic languages as compared with last year. Student criticism of examination policy has lead Professor Johns to conduct an overall survey of the Syllabus on his two subjects. Emphasis placed on final examination has been lessened by the abolishment of oral exams at the end of the year.

The student Oriental Studies Society's Policy of measuring a student's ability by thorough day by day performance has been implemented by the Department. Overworked students, finding it a mental strain to face November examinations have been known to gain sympathetic hearing from Professor Johns. Due to student complaints concerning the demanding amounts of work placed on Arabic last year, that subject has been recognised as a full unit this year.

An honours student claims that the students of the Oriental Studies Faculty have had to push hard to get their ideas across. Not all ideas have been accepted as yet. One example is the reluctance of the Department to conduct post mortems on failure papers. A more kaleidoscopic approach should be given to the Asian Civ. division of the course, less emphasis being placed on essays (which receive currently 20% of the total mark), more assignments in the short term being preferred with periodical oral tests. This, remarked one second year student would take the present artificiality out of the course and give it a more "intensive approach".

Personal Demonstration is a key to the lecturing style of Professor Johns. Batik shirts with Indonesian patterns are frequently worn to his language lectures and he spares no effort in demonstratively pronouncing the difficult linguistics of both Arabic and Indonesian. His fruity voice rings loud and clear throughout the lecture room with a combination of wit and heavy emphasis on personality, his lectures are a delight to listen to.

A past President of the Oriental Studies Society saw Professor Johns as a "beacon" unlike the other staff members of the Faculty on the question of student power in the Faculty. He urged that he would like to see more activity in this direction by other staff members. Within the Indonesian Department Professor Johns allows other staff members too much autonomy, with the consequent result that tutors run off the course during the year. The amount of work placed on students should be carefully evaluated by the Professor. Many students would like to see concrete steps being taken by the Department towards contact with English Language Departments in Indonesia and vice versa. An exchange scheme during the long vacation seems to be a popular issue amongst students.

BANNON ON INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE

Interview with John Bannon, 1968 President of NUAUS, who has just returned from a meeting of the Supervision Committee of the International Student Conference, held in Leiden, Holland, in February. by Steve Christensen



Ex President of N.U.A.U.S., John Bannon, returns to Australia, bedrugged, after his attempt to unite under one flag, the students of the world.

Q. Could you give a brief resume of the history of the International Student Conference (I.S.C.)?

A. The ISC was formed in 1950 as a result of western unions of students breaking from the International Union of Students (IUS) which is under Russian domination. The ISC then became the western rival of IUS.

It ran conferences every two years, had a flourishing secretariat and an income of hundreds of thousands of dollars per

annum. Money became a chief problem to the ISC when it was discovered that foundations supporting the ISC were really CIA fronts.

This resulted in a loss of confidence in the body when this was disclosed in February 1967. All American funds were immediately stopped but an investigation into CIA activities was somewhat inconclusive. From then on the ISC started to slow down.

The 13th ISC was an attempt to start afresh and have a truly international

conference.

Q. What happened to the 13th ISC?

A. This was scheduled for Vienna at the end of 1969 but there was no money coming in to support it. By January this year it was obvious that it would be impossible to hold the conference. Though there was plenty of support, there was not enough money.

The death-dealing blow came with the withdrawal of the British Union of Students (for internal reasons). They took a large source of income to the ISC with them.

Instead of a conference there was a meeting of the Supervision Committee. NUAUS was elected to the Supervision Committee as a representative of the Asian Caucus, together with PKPM Malaysia (Malaysia Students Union.) We were elected at the last conference in Nairobi in 1966.

I attended this Supervision Committee as the NUAUS representative.

Q. What was the purpose of this Supervision Committee meeting?

A. The meeting was to discuss whether or not to hold the conference. On financial grounds it was clear that it could not be held.

Supervision Committee therefore decided that there was no choice but to dissolve the ISC completely and quickly for these two reasons:- Firstly, in the absence of a conference no union would have any further confidence in the ISC as a body.

Secondly, because it lack the support of unions, it would have no money.

The meeting ended on the 20th Feb. and the ISC was to wind up on the 31st of March, which it duly has done.

Q. What were some of the problems in dissolving the ISC?

A. The main problem was what to do with the International University Exchange Fund. This gives scholarships to refugee students, mainly from Africa, to study in Europe. There are 600 students currently holding these scholarships, and many others wanting them.

Supervision Committee decided to continue the International University Ex-

change Fund as a separate body.

Q. Who finances this now that the ISC doesn't?

A. It is now financed mainly by Nordic governments and occasional foundations.

Q. What's left now?

A. There was the question of whether the International Union of Students is reformable, but the IUS showed its impotence by issuing no statement on the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia, despite the fact that IUS headquarters are in Prague. The IUS slavishly follows Russian foreign policy and is financed by Eastern European governments. There is no grass roots student support and it does not dare hold a conference because it would certainly demonstrate this fact.

Student politics in Europe are in a turmoil at present and with the exception of the Nordic Unions, no one is prepared to support an international union.

Q. What about the Asian Regional Conference?

A. As soon as the decision on the ISC was made, PKPM Malaysia and NUAUS got together and decided that a meeting of Asian Unions should be held to discuss the chance of an Asian Regional Conference.

Q. Who would support this?

A. Funds would be raised from unions in that area and Australia and New Zealand would have a fair burden of costs since we are relatively well off.

Q. When is this meeting?

A. On the 11th-13th April in Kuala Lumpur. Two NUAUS representatives will be attending.

If the conference is successful, the lack of an international organization will not be felt in the Asian region and Travel Exchanges should continue as with the ISC.

Q. What are the chances of success?

A. There is no reason why it should fail unless only a few student unions participate. It must involve countries like Thailand, and later on deal with the divided countries.

Although it may be less idealistic, the aim would be to provide a forum where everyone could participate, and it should cut across all political lines.

N.U.A.U.S.

WHERE DOES

ANU GO NOW?

How worthwhile is the idea of a national union of students? Surely the answer is apparent. The old slogan of "Unity is strength" is one that is very true, and is essential to students whether they be striving for more political freedom, for better education facilities, or simply for better welfare.

N.U.A.U.S. is a national body which attempts to fight these objectives. Broadly it works in four areas:-

- (1) As a pressure group on matters of education and welfare of students.
- (2) As an organization offering benefits to all members.
- (3) As a medium for regular discussion between student representatives from every university in Australia.
- (4) As a trade-union to co-ordinate community-directed student activities on a national scale.

As a pressure group on education and student welfare, last year NUAUS' major projects were a 24 page submission on Commonwealth Scholarships urging increases in living allowances to an adequate level, and provision for the coverage of extra-fees costs; a submission on taxation concessions for self-supporting students; and a computerized survey of student housing conducted throughout universities in Australia, the results of which will be embodied in a submission to the Australian Universities Commission early in 1969.

In 1969 NUAUS has organised to hold a Tertiary Planning Seminar with guest speakers from Australia and overseas. This seminar should be of tremendous value in throwing light on advanced methods of tertiary education.

The tangible benefits that NUAUS offers students are many. Cheap travel schemes to all parts of the globe is perhaps the most widely known aspect of NUAUS benefits. However, the Union also sponsors many cultural intervarsities, runs the National Literature and Arts Competition, and is organising the second Australian Universities Arts Festival in May. As of February this year, sponsorships of National Faculty Associations has been rightly reduced to enable money saved there to be spent on more needy activities.

As a medium for discussion between student representatives, NUAUS holds two councils each year, one in August and an annual one in February, at which policy is formulated and problems discussed. Through the national newspaper "National U" students can be kept informed of current events at other universities. The purpose of this journal is not to put over a line dictated by the Union but rather to act as a forum for student opinion.

In its trade union activities, NUAUS attempts to act as a pressure group on vital issues such as civil liberties and national service. Further it is the national organiser of Abschol which provides scholarships at tertiary and secondary level for Aborigines, as well as striving to attain better rights and conditions

for the Aboriginal population. In the latter field, the Union organises demonstrations and vigils and has printed a book on land rights. There is also the Volunteer Assistance Programme and Village Scheme to New Guinea.

Such a wide range of activities could only be run by a national body. Despite some optimistic opinions we hear voiced occasionally, that ANU could perform all the same functions for itself if we were no longer a member of NUAUS, there is no doubt that an individual university, especially one as small as this, could never conduct such a variety of activities, in particular with regard to education, travel schemes, etc..

All this is not to say that NUAUS is without faults. Vital issues like education need to be further stepped up and to some extent this has happened in 1969 with the extra 18 cents fee per student member. The National Union needless to say is not unaware of this and more time and money will probably be devoted to this important field in future.

Criticism levied by some people that NUAUS should take a more active lead in national problems is also a valid one. Nevertheless, is it not up to us as members of the body not to sit on the sidelines and yap, but rather to get in and remedy the shortcomings we feel that NUAUS has?

Each student now must pay 75 cents per annum to the Union. ANUSA has



yet to decide whether to agree to pay last year's fee rise. If we do not agree to pay the full 75 cents we shall cease to be members and thus forfeit many NUAUS benefits. In the most negative sense we cannot afford to give ANU students the same tangible and intangible benefits that NUAUS can give us. While people often do not see every student getting his 75 cents worth of value from the Union, much of this value is intangible. Better education facilities, student accommodation, Commonwealth living allowances, plus the more tangible benefits (Abschol culture etc), all come from our 75 cents.

We can get far more out of NUAUS than can be measured in monetary terms of the 75 cents pittance. The choice is therefore simple. Do we stay in the National Union and give it the support and help we are in a position to give, or do we not pay the 75 cents, withdraw from the body and become perogial and isolated.

ANYONE FOR DOMINOES ?

One wealthy
me their
original
the ge

Having recently returned from a ten week trip through six countries of South East Asia, I have become more convinced that Australian defence policy is based on a number of false assumptions, two of which I should like to take issue with in this article.

Let me say immediately that I am not concerned with whether communism is a desirable form of government for the countries of the region, partly because I do not feel competent to judge the issue and partly because the nature of communism varies so much with local conditions that I see little value in discussing it as an international phenomenon. Nevertheless towards the end of this article I shall make a few observations on the nature of the democracies in South East Asia, whose defence is sometimes hypocritically advanced by the Australian government as a reason for the Australian military presence in the area. Let me also say that I write on the basis of my own observations and conversations and make no claim to academic comprehensiveness.

The two defence assumptions I wish to challenge are the domino theory and the need for the American alliance.

Crudely speaking the domino theory postulates that should South Vietnam fall to the communists the other countries of South East Asia would succumb in turn, posing an ultimate threat to Australia. Although government spokesmen seldom refer to this theory today it nevertheless underlies much of their defence thinking. It is my contention that the communist threat in each of these countries is indigenous, arising from the particular circumstances in that country and only marginally influenced by external forces. The sequence of revolutionary events in the area is consistent with this view for Indonesia and Malaysia have already faced and conquered internal communist uprisings quite independently of the dominos further north. Thailand and Laos too have faced and still face communist threats which predate the current heavy fighting in Vietnam. I should like to examine in a little more detail the nature of the communist threat in some of these countries.

Laos is a poor country, probably the poorest in the region. The way of life of the various races which make up its peasant population has been largely unchanged by Western colonization, and communications in the countryside are bad, particularly in the mountainous northern region. It has

neither geographical nor ethnic unity and one has the feeling that Laos is hardly capable of running its own affairs. Indeed many of the businesses in Vientiane are run by South Vietnamese, Indian and Chinese immigrants. In addition the United States is supplying military assistance to the Lao armed forces in the form of advice and logistical support.

For Laos is a country at war. Half of its area - the rugged inaccessible mountain regions to the north and along the eastern border - is controlled by the communist Pathet Laos, leaving the relatively small strip of land along the Mekong in royalist hands. The single road running beside the Mekong from Vientiane to the southern cities of Savanaket and Pakse is of immense strategic value to the royalists and the bus trip south is punctuated every few miles by army checks not only on the passports of foreigners but on the identity cards which all Laos are obliged to carry. The road crosses several large tributaries of the Mekong, spanned by substantial and heavily fortified bridges. Approaching such a bridge, the traveller passes through a flimsy but deadly bamboo stockade bristling with sharpened bamboo spikes. Inside this barrier is an acre or so of ground planted with razor sharp bamboo spears. At the centre of the enclosure lies a massive log fortress reminiscent of the stockades built against the Indians by American colonists. In addition each bridge boasts at least one concrete block-house with machine guns always at the ready.

Each such complex is manned by scores of Laos soldiers and usually supports a small village, many of whose inhabitants find employment maintaining the bamboo defences. They can often be seen by the roadside sharpening the murderous spikes and rebuilding sections of the outer fortifications.

But despite government efforts the Pathet Laos occasionally succeed in cutting communications for a short period and a month before I visited the country had machine-gunned one of the buses on the road. The Pathet Laos are in fact so strong that they control a number of air strips in the north.

All air fields in government territory are military bases and from the windows of one's civil airliner waiting its turn on the tarmac, one can often see the single engine propeller driven fighters of the Laos air force taking off for unknown destinations with full complements of rockets and napalm bombs slung beneath

their wings. Needless to say they come back without them.

U.S. forces are not in direct combat with the Pathet Laos, but American personnel are certainly involved in the Lao military effort. The U.S. is supplying military and economic assistance to Laos under its USAID programme whose emblem, the hands of an American and a Lao clasped across the background of an American flag, is proudly displayed on countless vehicles to be seen in Laos. Under the USAID programme, Air America planes with American pilots at the controls are being used to ferry Lao soldiers around the country for confrontations with the Pathet Laos. So extensive is this support that at one remote airstrip I counted six Air America planes landing before seeing a single Lao aircraft.



Despite heavy fighting in Laos life goes on pretty much as usual in a Vientiane market place.

The North Vietnamese too are involved in Laos. The north eastern portion of the country is isolated by mountain ranges from the Mekong catchment and in fact forms part of the North Vietnamese river system. In view of Hanoi's easy access into the area it is not surprising that they have found it expedient to support the Pathet Laos in their struggle. In addition the North Vietnamese are concerned to defend the Ho Chi Min trail - the vital supply route linking north and south Vietnam through Laos.

The present regime in Laos is not able to cope with the country's ideological and geographical disarray and it seems to me that Laos will remain divided and at war until the day of American withdrawal and consequent communist victory.

Conditions in Thailand are very different. The only country in South East Asia, never to have been colonized, Thailand has achieved considerable social stability and is economically prosperous. Bangkok is in fact a centre of power in South East Asia and Thailand's large army is capable of dealing with any indigenous uprising. Even without the American alliance the country would be vulnerable only to large scale foreign invasion for which there is no precedent in the recent history of South East Asia.

The nature of Thailand's communist problem is basically indigenous. Much of the country's north east is desperately poor and during the winter months, practically drought stricken. Until recently communications with Bangkok were poor and disaffection for the government which was doing so little for them drove the Thai's in

the area to communist rebellion. Since the government has been more actively concerned in the problems of the north east and a number of new roads including the famed American Friendship highway have been built. The Thai army has been successful in its operations in the area and the communist threat in north east Thailand is now quiescent.

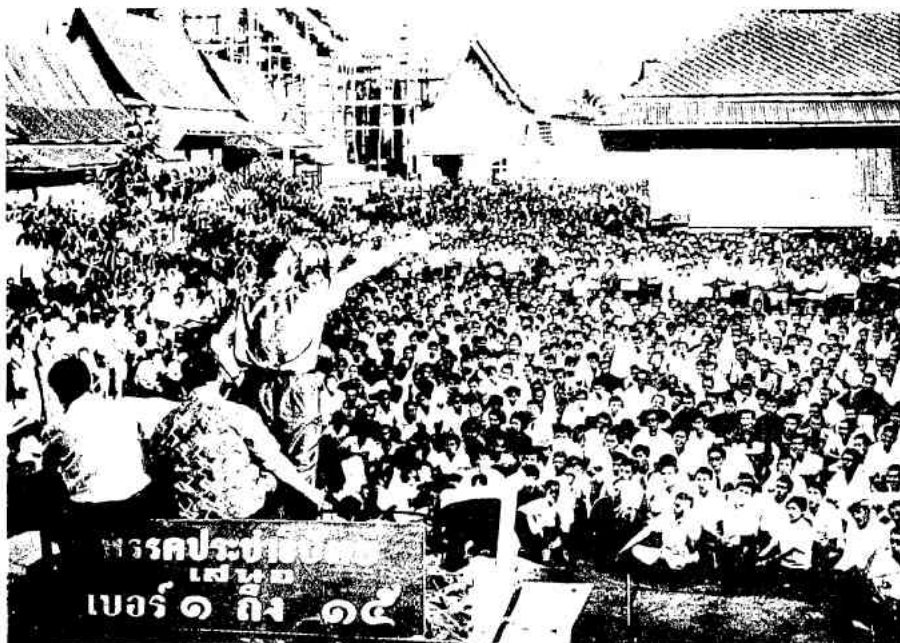
There is however current communist activity in Thailand's far and central north. Unlike the situation in the north east involving guerillas who were racially Thai, the latest insurgents are members of the Meo tribe - one of the several tribal groups which inhabit Thailand's remote and mountainous regions. The Red Meos as they are called in the press have been active in the far north for over a year but it is

only in the last few months that they have made their presence felt in the provinces of the central north. Thai army engagements with the rebels are always given prominence in the local newspapers although in accordance with government policy casualty figures are never available. Some observers believe that the newspaper coverage is out of all proportion to the gravity of the engagements and is merely an attempt to ensure continuing American military presence and concern. One American adviser admits that the number of Red Meos in northern Thailand is probably not more than 500 - a situation which he regards as "managable" at present.

Racially the Meos are very similar to the Chinese and their villages are to be found scattered through the mountains from northern Thailand to southern China. Those in northern Thailand numbering about 100,000 have never been subject to strong Thai government control and have to a large extent been ignored by the authorities.

In recent years, according to the American military, numbers of dissident Meos have been trained in guerrilla tactics in training centres in Laos and North Vietnam and small groups of them are now returning across the Lao border. In bands often less than a dozen strong they roam through the hills selectively attacking Thai government officials and sometimes provoking massive retaliatory raids by the Thai air-force on Meo villages. In the view of several Australian anthropologists working in the area, anti-government feeling amongst the Meos is on the increase because of the crudity of the government's response to communist tactics.

But so far only a small minority of Meos



Attempts at democracy are again being made in Thailand. The first General Elections in 10 years were held there this year. Here a candidate has a street campaign.

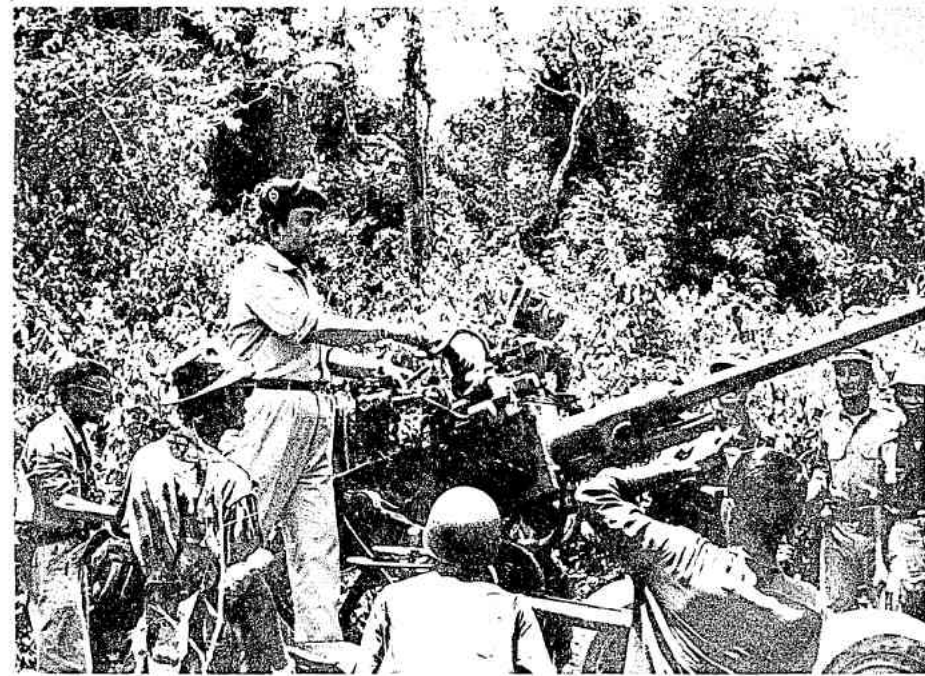
My family I stayed with in Djakarta proudly showed their private collection of Australian hens destined originally under some Australian aid scheme to improve the general stock of Indonesian poultry.

Andrew Hopkins

are strongly sympathetic to the communists although most are happy to co-exist with them. In addition the other hill tribes are as yet politically inactive.

For its counter insurgency work in northern Thailand the government depends on its long established border patrol police. About 1000 strong, the B.P.P. are responsible for a strip of territory 16 miles wide along Thailand's northern borders with Laos and Burma. They patrol in groups of 30 men, where necessary supported by the Thai army, and engagements with the Red Meos are almost daily.

The Thai government is trying to remedy some of the Meos grievances. An active road building programme is under way in



General Kouprsinh Abhay of the Royal Lao Government's National Army inspects a captured Russian-made Field gun which had been used by the Pathet Lao forces.

mountain regions and health and educational services are being extended. Possibly the most spectacular government effort to win the good will of the hill tribes is the new 100 KW transmitter at Chiang Mai in northern Thailand which has just begun broadcasting in four different tribal languages. The station is on the air eight hours a day with propaganda, educational and entertainment programmes tailored to the needs of the mountain people. A large audience seems assured for the new station as surveys indicate a ratio of one radio to every 50 hill tribesmen.

No one knows how effective these steps will be in retaining the allegiance of the hill tribes. The Thai government may have become aware of its responsibilities in the area in time to prevent a serious threat arising, but American advisers believe that the country's northern provinces will remain unsettled for some time to come.

Apart from the Red Meos in the north, there are a few pockets of communist sympathy, or more accurately disaffection with the government, scattered through the mountains of the south and west, but these offer no real threat to Bangkok. On the whole the authority of the Thai government is not in dispute and the country seems to be master of its own destiny.

Theoretically another very vulnerable domino is Cambodia. Interestingly enough that country faces practically no internal communist unrest and is certainly under no threat of external communist aggression. I will say no more about Cambodia as I wish to return to it in a slightly different context.

Turning briefly to the southern dominos; Malaysia and Indonesia have faced and overcome major communist threats. Indonesian papers still announce periodic engagements with the communists but the Indonesian army, which dominates life in that country, is quite capable of defeating any revitalized communist movement. Malaysia too is currently making much of a handful of terrorists - remnants of the emergency - on the Thai-Malay border, but one feels that this is being played up in view of the forthcoming elections. Several leaders of the labour opposition party have recently been thrown in goal for alleged communist activity but again the proximity of election time must be taken into account. There is little evidence of a substantial communist threat in Malaysia at present.

It seems to me that this examination of the nature of the communist threat in South East Asia reveals two things. First, that with the exception of Laos the governments in power are capable of handling the problem, and secondly that what problem there is, is of an indigenous nature. In assessing the likelihood of communist takeover in countries of South East Asia, local conditions are far more relevant than the politics of neighbouring countries. Underlining this point is the peaceful co-existence of Burma with China despite the fact that they share a common border, and are ideologically opposed.

If the dominos fall they will not have been mowed down - they will have crumbled from within.

The second defence assumption I wish to challenge in the light of my observations in South East Asia is the need for the American alliance. Cambodia it seems to me is an outstanding example of the success of non-alignment. Cambodia's internal communist movement is insignificant and its only external problems are its border ranges with Thailand and Vietnam. It seems paradoxical and probably significant that the only country on mainland South East Asia without foreign troops or military advisers on its soil is the one least troubled by communism. (Burma, which I did not visit, is another example of this paradox). Troops are less conspicuous in Cambodia than in Thailand and Laos, and one feels that the Cambodians are proud of their ability to look after themselves. They are particularly independent as instanced by the aggressive insistence with which street sellers offer you their wares. When buying from them you feel as though you are not

doing them a favour but merely discharging your duty.

Although the country is little troubled with communism, Cambodia's head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk is ever-vigilant. A very successful propaganda film produced and directed by Sihanouk who is also cast in the leading role of saviour of his country has recently been on show at Phnom Penh's prestige National Theatre. In the film, Shadow Over Angkor, Sihanouk disposes not only of the communist threat but also of an American backed invasion by "puppet" Thai troops. For Sihanouk is just as anti-American as he is anti-communist. Featured prominently in the centre of Phnom Penh is an American armoured car captured when it strayed over the border from South Vietnam, and two American planes shot down over Cambodian territory. They are surrounded by gardens and floodlit at night. Despite this anti Americanism, U.S. capital flows in, (you can buy Coca Cola all over the country), and Sihanouk has just granted Pan Am landing rights at Phnom Penh's international airport on condition that it build a first class tourist hotel there. Although the two countries do not recognise each other diplomatically free-spending American tourists are a common sight. The diplomatic situation offers them little embarrassment as they can obtain Cambodian visas on arrival at the airport.

It seems to me that the Cambodian experience throws considerable doubt on the need for an Australian-American alliance whether that alliance is argued for on military or economic grounds. The example of that small and vulnerable country successfully maintaining its independence without the assistance of "great and powerful friends" should not be forgotten by Australian policy makers.

Finally I should like to make a few scattered observations which highlight the imperfections in democracy in South East Asia today.

In Indonesia I experimentally told a soldier in the train in which I was travelling that I was a communist. He said that had I been an Indonesian he would have shot me on the spot. I was also told later that a book I was reading - the Marxists, by C. Wright Mills - was prohibited reading in that country.

In Thailand I discovered that students are

forbidden to study communism. One political science student I spoke to said he could study Marx's writings on Economics but not on revolution.

The press too is rather more subservient than in Australia. In Malaya newspapers operate under a licence which can be revoked should the government see fit. This invidious mechanism ensures a rigorous self censorship preventing the publication of any really telling criticism of the government. Even journalistic style is biased. To read in the paper as I did that "V.I.P. x today confirmed that the communists were threatening our democratic way of life" lends spurious weight to what is no more than an allegation or opinion.

It is also disconcerting to find several members of Malaysia's labour opposition in prison on the eve of an election and further to observe that Singapore has not a single member of the opposition party in parliament.

Perhaps the most staggering affront to democratic principles is the gap between rich and poor. With the possible exception of Malaysia and Singapore nowhere in South East Asia do the benefits of western capitalism reach down to the peasant level. The cultivator lives as he has for centuries, ploughing his rice paddies with water buffalo and sometimes hoeing them by hand. Only in the cities is there a feeling of wealth. Here there are big fortunes to be made and the standard of living of a section of city dwellers is well above that in Australia.

Corruption is rife. One wealthy family I stayed with in Djakarta proudly showed me their private collection of Australian hens destined originally under some Australian aid scheme to improve the general stock of Indonesian poultry.

I offer these miscellaneous observations because they point to a wide discrepancy between the realities of life in the countries of South East Asia and the superficial forms of democracy which are gradually emerging and to which our newspapers give so much prominence.

As I said at the beginning of this article I cannot claim to speak with authority on the subject of South East Asia or Australia's defence needs, but I do think that the traveller's observations are a legitimate way of demonstrating the shortcomings of defence assumptions.

To my way of thinking the defence policies concocted by our government are out of touch with the realities of South East Asia today.



Development of roads in the more remote regions of Thailand means the problem of Communist insurgency is lessened.

VOX POP

WORONI'S Question This Week: What do you think of WORONI and should it be changed?



Jim Atkinson: "Dunno, I only read one copy of it this year."



Roslyn Hannigan: "Woroni!! It could have more in it."



Henry Pritchett: "Nothing. I don't want it changed."



Jeremy Carew-Reid: "Woroni? Who's she?"



Julie Roberts: "Don't know much about it."



Cathy Redei: "Oh Hell!"

IN NEED OF ARTICULATE INQUIRY

by Bob Jame

'Student' is a term likely to cause an emotional reaction and often a negative one at that — their inexperience with social problems, timidity and narrowness of conceptual thinking, all a product of the society they claim to rail against, shows in their attempts to confront their elders — the students of the Sorbonne threw paving stones, the Berkeley campus is often a heaving melee of helmeted police and bleeding activists and reports from Tokyo appear heavily weighted with the doings of young toughs bent on breaking heads — all examples of retreat into violence to compensate for the frustration resulting from the awareness of their own inadequacies in the theories which they claim to know, (Marx, Marcuse etc); lack of ability to formulate constructive alternatives to the deficient political and social structures around them; and worse a lack of tolerance for opposing views.

But at least, in those overseas areas mentioned, a number of attempts to approach rationally the problems of industrial society have been made — that Danny the Red was largely swamped by the forces he helped to stimulate is true, but irrelevant against the ever widening circles of debate which continue months after 'the May revolution'.

Here in Australia, the term student, is and is becoming increasingly so, a term of abuse. From personal experience in New South Wales, Victoria and the A.C.T. I feel the populace are either envious of the time available to students to pursue their likes or sad and angry that many appear

to be unconscious of their opportunities and squandering the riches of youth in self-debasement. No, I'm not denigrating sex. I'm all in favour of much freer discussion of the theory and much more healthy attitudes towards the practise of sex than has yet featured on this campus; and for those whose only opportunity to exhibit their joie de vivre is on the Football field or at the bar, I have sympathy — I know what it means to feel a king and not have a woman to tell it to — but the forlorn little minds who can find no issue of sufficient clarity for them to grasp, or who are so well conditioned to the requirements of the establishment that any serious dissent has to be quick,

violent and immediately expurgated in alcohol, or who simply can see no further than the immediate need of an outlet for the manhood their upbringing precludes them from expressing successfully, if at all — these are the tragic clowns of the University.

Let me tell you of some. First at Sydney University, reported in the Australian of the first week of this term; "About 150 students, many of them drunk, staged a sit-in in the area around the senate room to prevent the meeting taking place at 3 p.m. as scheduled. The ostensible reason for the protest was the appointment of Sir Theo Kelly, chairman of Woolworths, to the senate instead of someone with a more academic background.

The word was passed around that the Senate had postponed the meeting till 4.00 p.m. and many of the demonstrators went back to the pub. The remainder sang the Red Flag and one threw a bunger which did not go off."

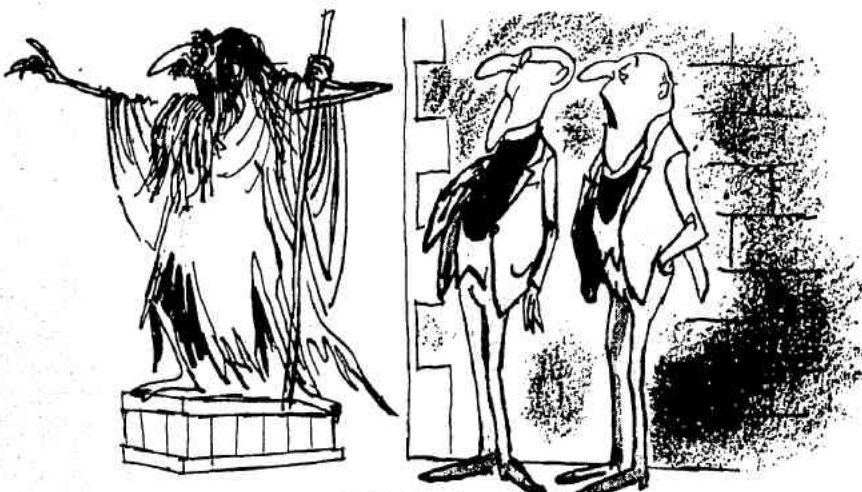
More in the same vein.

At the A.N.U., seen again at the woolshed dance during Orientation Week, the most noticeable student activists tend to be the beer and footy fraud squad engaging in their traditional frantiscisms. As one eye witness reported, "the usual hambone, broken bottles, cans thrown across the

room, bloke up on the rafters pissing on the floor, not once but twice, two shearing stables broken in." Repugnant? Well, I'm in no position to judge — there is no moral stance which is secure despite the earnest entreaties of our interfering clerics — but for these who appear to have mistaken the freedom of a university for licence to expend themselves over a dance floor, I feel pity. From a position of awareness of the monumental questions in need of articulate, controlled enquiry and the limited resources available to gain workable solutions I claim that these wool shed posturings are self-defeating and foolishly wasteful.

Perhaps in one's local area, the position only appears reversed to that which one is told is the position elsewhere. Perhaps in Adelaide where a public debate is pursuing the question of the usefulness of an arts degree, the same self-debasing rorts occur; their ripples spreading quickly, forcefully but very narrowly. Perhaps on the overseas campuses where we hear of clashes between the new society and the traditional, a percentage of the students are there only to break windows and burn cars. Perhaps here in the local scene, the noisy expendables appear to garner all attention while the effects of the more quietly gained advances of the Pluralists, the Abschol people and the internationalists spread more widely and last much longer.

Stirring Gently



"A little too Evangelical for my taste"

What do Christians mean when they talk about 'faith' and 'grace'? What is the nature of these things? What does it mean to say with the writer of the Letter to the Ephesians "By grace you have

been saved through faith"? If it is true, how can its truth be grasped? Do Christians spend too much time talking about 'faith' when they should be concerned with 'works'? What are the prospects

for discussion between Christians and Agnostics, humanists and unbelievers?

I believe that the search for an adequate faith on the philosophy of life is common to all. Whether I am right or not in so thinking, believing, that opening barrage of questions bears on the lives of all thinking people. Students grappling with the thought of Luther or Exploring the philosophy of religion and the meanings of words may be the first to react to the questions, but we are all touched by them.

Next week a young Australian theologian will visit the University in order to introduce discussion on these questions, at the invitation of the University branches of the Student Christian Movement and the Newman Society together with the Chaplains. He is the Revd. Fr. Dunstan McKee, S.S.M., the new Prior of the Australian Province of the Society of the Sacred Mission. This is an Anglican order which maintains St. Michael's House, a theological seminary at Crafers, South Australia. Among Fr. Dunstan's predecessors was Fr. Gabriel Herbert who by his writing and speaking made a lasting contribution to the study of both the Old and the New Testament. After his ordination, Fr. Dunstan enrolled as an undergraduate at the University of Western Australia, and took his B.A. degree with first-class honours in Philosophy.

During his time at the University he won the respect and affection of students and staff members of many different points of view because of his willingness to listen to people, to respect their viewpoint and to face all questions honestly, as well as his ability to think and speak clearly. With this background, and after four years as Chaplain and tutor at St. Michael's House, he comes to ANU to do some gentle stirring of his own.

At the time of writing the plan is to hold a series of lunch-hour gatherings on the Lawn at which Fr. Dunstan will speak and introduce discussion on a wide variety of issues. He is expected to arrive next Tuesday. The week's lunch-hour stands will lead up to a weekend Conference beginning on the evening of Friday 18th April and lasting until Sunday 20th April at the Presbyterian Conference Centre, Cotter Road. This kind of programme is intended to allow for sustained discussion and study of a wide range of questions. All members of the University, students, staff and their friends, are invited.

Further information and registration forms for the Conference are available from Ed Byford (Burton Hall), Paul Gallagher (John XXIII), John Bishop (Bruce Hall) and George Garnsey (Haydon-Allen Annexe 24, or phone 49 1948.

A HARD DAY'S NIGHT & DAY

ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS VIGIL

WHEN: 8.00 p.m. Monday 14th April - to - 8.00 p.m. Tuesday 15th April.
WHERE: on the lawn in front of PARLIAMENT HOUSE

WHY: For 180 years Australian Aborigines have suffered land seizure after land seizure. Time after time land set aside for Aboriginal use has become valuable for some white Australian purpose and has been taken over. Even in the last 10 'enlightened' years more than 1 million acres has been alienated.

In Papua New Guinea (where the U.N. looks on) Australia has followed a policy of 'respect for native ownership', but for the Aborigines a different standard is adopted.

In West Australia a man may be granted mining rights to an area of Aboriginal sacred land if it can be proven that Aborigines have not lived on the land for 5 years. This occurred at Weebo station near Kalgoorlie. But the court was very considerate; it gave the Aborigines 10 days to shift their sacred stones and totems from the area and just gave the permit to quarry away the 10,000-20,000 year old initiation and ceremonial plot.

The short sightedness of the government and their holding of a double standard for land rights is an insult to the Aboriginal culture and shows the government's defending cries of 'it will create a precedent', to be just so much political drivel.

Many of you will have read or heard of the Gurindji land rights case; the story a tribe of Northern Territory Aborigines who walked off a cattle station called

Wave Hill and set up camp on their tribal land at Wattie Creek.

This was in 1966. You may know of the government's moves to have them leave their land and shift to a flat, waterless area of land next to the police station. Even if you know only some of the facts of the case you will know that the Aborigines are still at Wattie Creek, living in better conditions. With some of the young men working for full wages at Wave Hill the tribe has retained its identity and desire to try and step as equals into the white man's world.

Land rights is something that the Aborigines want, it is something that they have named as an important factor in enabling their race to integrate into the white culture. Their customs will be respected, their land will be respected, they will have the confidence to jump the gap between deprivation, contempt and disregard, to equality and acceptance.

When this is done the people of Australia will have a chance to understand and benefit from what the Aborigines can offer our 200 year old culture and society. It will encourage the Aborigines to be accepted as equals and join in the development of Australia rather than be the problem that Australians pretend does not exist.

The Weebo case in W.A., the Yirrkala case in N.T., the Gurindji case in N.T., and all



Exciting moments from last year's vigil.

other cases of the present and the future are the reasons for holding the vigil.

We intend to show the Aborigines that many people all over Australia support them, we intend to push their demands under the noses of the Australian people so that they may force the government to face up to the problem.

We hope that all students on campus and

all staff and citizens of Canberra will join us. So if you are not doing anything between 8.00 p.m. Monday 14th and 8.00 p.m. Tuesday 15th then come and spend that time with us in front of Parliament House. Even if you have only an hour or two to spend, drop in and see us and lend your support to this cause.

Michael Wright
Local Abschol Director

Hong Kong Flu Injections

It is reminded that TWO INJECTIONS ARE NECESSARY for proper immunisation against Hong Kong Flu.

Dr Bryan Furnass will be giving these second inoculations at the Halls and Colleges and in the Union for all students.

They are VOLUNTARY AND FREE. They will be given only at the appointed times.

Persons allergic to eggs are advised NOT to be inoculated.

Enquiries at S. R. C. Office.

Times for Student Inoculations

Tuesday, 15th April, 1969 - Burton and Garran students. 1.15 p.m. - 2.15 p.m.

Thursday, 17th April, 1969 - Bruce Hall students 1.15 p.m. - 2.15 p.m.
 Ursula and John XXIII students 3.00 pm - 3.30 p.m.

Monday, 21st April, 1969 - All non-resident students. Full time and part-time students - Union Building 1.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.



your radio programme

EVERY SATURDAY

2CA - 7.30.

COME GATHER AT THE URSULA HOP!

Friday 2nd May

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Birds 60cents

Couple \$1.50

Blokes \$1.00

tie/grog on sale

band/supper

UNION NOTICE

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION

- In accordance with Clause 16, section 2 of the Constitution I give notice that it is necessary to hold a by-election of one member of the Union Board of Management by the general membership of the Union.
- Persons eligible to vote are every ordinary and life member of the Union, except a person suspended from membership under Section 9, sub-section 2, of the Constitution during the period of his suspension.
- There is one seat to be filled, vacated by the resignation of Miss Jane Chapman. The member elected will hold office for the remainder of the term of office of the person in whose place he or she was elected, and will hold office until the 4th August, 1969.
- I invite nomination of persons for election. Each person nominated must be an ordinary or life member of the Union, unless his eligibility has been rendered invalid by Section 2, para 8, of the Election of the Union Board of Management Rules.
- Nominations must be made on a form prescribed and available from the Secretary and shall be signed by at least two members of the Union eligible to vote at an election and shall contain a written statement of the nominee's willingness to act if elected.
- Nominations must reach me by 5 p.m. on Friday, 11th April, 1969. They should either be delivered to my office in the Union or posted to the Returning Officer, The Australian National University Union, Box 4, P.O. Canberra, A.C.T. In either case the envelope should be clearly endorsed Nomination for by-election.
- A list of persons qualified to vote and the relevant provisions of the Union Constitution and the Election of the Union Board of Management Rules may be consulted at my office and will be made available to any member on request.

E.C. de Toth
Secretary of the Union.
Returning Officer

2nd April, 1969.

All members please note that the usual meeting date of the Board of Management and its Committees is Monday.



*REVIEWS

ROSEMARY'S BABY THE MODEL OF THE NEW THRILLER

Polanski's second American film confirms my suspicions that he may turn out to be the Vadim of the American movie world. *Rosemary's Baby* continues in the vein begun by *The Fearless Vampire Killers* (a film which very few people saw if the length of its runs in Canberra and elsewhere are any indication). Both of these films belong to the horror-thriller movie genre but whereas *The Fearless Vampire Killers* was not much more than a superior version of the Adams Family of television fame, his new film discards funny faces and vampire teeth and probes much deeper, yielding a modern morality tale. *The Vampire Killers* utilised all the technological wonders of Hollywood's studios and it seems that Polanski was more interested in exploring Eastmancolour and the Wide Screen than he was in the contents of the film, which was fairly pedestrian apart from the one scene of the macabre banquet of the Vampire chateau which was marked by a strong feeling for the beauty in the decadent surroundings. *Rosemary's Baby*, as a film utilises all that Polanski has learnt about the American movie jungle and the result is a film which is elegantly

FILMS



Is this the scene that shocked Martin Collins?

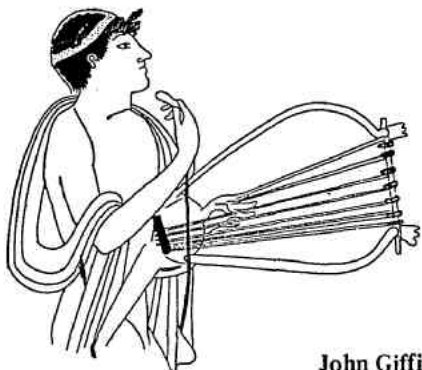
constructed around two axis of the plot. Mia Farrow plays Rosemary Woodhouse, the delicate almost transparent wife of Guy. Rosemary's innocence operates as a foil against the powerful evil of Minnie Casavet who is played superbly by Ruth Gordon. The engulfment of Rosemary by Minnie is one axis of the plot, while the other axis shows the alternate side of the coin. The relationship of Guy, Rosemary's husband to Roman Casavet, Minnie's husband and the evil Dr Saperstein, Rosemary's doctor. Guy's facile rationality cannot guide him in his dealing with these two, because it cannot comprehend them as the Devil and his disciple. The constant interplay between the two axis of the truth of the matter, that Rosemary's child will be quite literally a child of the Devil, slowly dawns upon the couple gives the film that rare quality of engagement.

For those who collect performances, the film also offers a great deal. Mia Farrow exudes authentic star material and plays herself (to judge from various interviews that I have read) to perfection. Ruth Gordon turns in a magnificent performance as the gross, evil Minnie Casavet and her constant little touches throughout the film put her performance in the same class as the tour de force that Elizabeth Taylor produced as Martha in *Whose Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* Ralph Bellamy's Dr Saperstein also stays in the mind as the complete antithesis of all those doctors of TV fame, his quiet subverting evil comes over and over all the way through the film. It is to Polanski's credit is that he was able to extract such strong performances from his cast.

But what sort of film is it? The critics cannot agree amongst themselves, some claim it is nothing more than pure entertainment, whilst others see it as having a darker reality beneath the surface. Some have seen it

as not much more than a sophisticated horror movie, whilst others think of it as more a thriller. I personally think of it as a thriller that is rather unlike most films of that genre. Polanski has made pure thrillers such as *Knife in the Water*, but that film has little or nothing in common with *Rosemary's Baby* other than Polanski's skill at bringing out inter-personal conflicts and of course his ever present nihilism. *Knife in the Water* was a psychological thriller, in this film Polanski moves into an even darker plane and creates what I would regard as an ideological thriller. The clash in *Rosemary's Baby* is not between people it is between forces, and the forces in question are not Good and Evil but Rationality and Irrationality. In taking up the question 'Is Rationality a good thing' Polanski opens up the whole basis of society as we know it. The movie asks the question, 'Does Rationality provide the key to whole of reality' and through Rosemary and Guy, he asserts that anyone who thinks so runs a grave danger of short-changing the world. In doing this he has made the thriller, which has always been one of the screens more popular forms peculiarly opposite to our times.

JAZZ



John Giffin

Jazz available at the Swing Shop, Kingston.

The last two years have yielded a mammoth series of five records called PLAY BACH, on London HAA 7751 - 54 and 73. Despite the inhibitive title, it is excellently executed jazz. Jacques Loussier (piano), Christian Garros (drums) and Pierre Michelot (bass).

Jazz Bach is not new. Django Reinhardt successfully experimented with it before the war. Now a new light has been thrown on Bach with the Jacques Loussier Trio's recognition of Bach's "swingability". The evolution of style through these records is fascinating.

The first two are similar in that the classical - jazz mixture is homogeneous. The smoothness of the exchanges between musician, tempo and structure is striking. The third is significantly more complex and polished, as a jazz idiom and the evolution becomes more pronounced. The fourth is unique. Loussier has the task of playing organ and piano simultaneously. Herein lies an imaginative alternation of the "straight" Bach organ and the jazz piano. The fifth can be called nothing less than rebellious. To understand this, you either have to be a jazz expert, or have heard the previous four, as the tempo is beautifully complex.

Each of the musicians is obviously well disciplined in Bach, and their music will be marked as unique for a long time to come.

CLASSICAL



Bob Gilbert



Daniel Barenboim and the English Chamber Orchestra are to perform in Canberra in mid-April, and from their recording of Mozart's piano concertos 20 and 23, the visitation is to be awaited breathlessly. The interpretation of Mozart's works can suffer because the ruined fortress of Romantic musical theory lies between us and the composer. The vehemence of the D-minor concerto no. 20, is prone to be so mistreated by the academic. Barenboim as soloist seems to wrench each violent note from the piano, and the overall effect is impressive. No matter how the listener wishes to rationalize the response created in him by Mozart, Barenboim as conductor and soloist has provided inspiring material.

Daniel Barenboim, Mozart Concertos 20 and 23, OASD-2318; obtainable from Music Lover.

love

JAKI S

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and GILES ...

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ANU swotters (and others) -
even intellectuals

all relax at Canberra's BIGGEST
ten-pin bowling centre

OLYMPIC

Uni. Concessions for those who produce
their Union membership card.
Full meals available at Cafe -
Open 7 days a week - 9a.m. till ???

REVIEWS



THEATRE GROUP

In the annals of history, 1969 will be recorded as the year "Culture" with her attendant delights visited the A.N.U.

1969 is the year that a host of inspired, if not experienced freshers joined the old guard of the Theatre Group. The excitement rating is high as ambitious cultural happenings are planned. The Group's president, Alex Simpson wants to see the member's enthusiasm organised sensibly. The president with his own quiet enthusiasm says,

"The Theatre Group should have no pretensions. It exists for creative expression and of course, for the tumultuous joy generated when working together to stage a production."

He sees the Theatre Group as a team which should experiment with their vitality and talent to produce worthwhile drama for the University community.

1969 will be remembered as the year the A.N.U. Theatre Group became a centre of learning. Training in the great range of theatre arts will be available. Would-be artists, writers, stage designers, technicians, producers and actors will find welcome and encouragement. Everyone with a theatrical bent is invited to attend improvisation classes on Thursdays at 8.00 p.m. in the Union Meetings Room. Workshops in voice production, stage movements and dancing will be held during the year.

In 1969 this University will see at least three productions by its Theatre Group. In an optimistic mood the Theatre Group is arranging two productions before August and one after the exams. Avant-garde 'academic' scripts are being called for. It is possible that the premiere of a play written at the A.N.U. will be performed.

1969 will be the year English Literature students, traditionally very susceptible to theatrical revelries, will be served delicious literary morsels. Literature students who join the bands of happy players will make the lines of their set texts part of their experience at the play-reading throughout the year.

1969 is scheduled for a campus shattering event - the Intersarsity Drama Festival. This is going to be a real cultural feast - a real orgy. Between August 19th and 23rd, three hundred theatrical types from other Australian universities will dramatize like crazy at the Playhouse by night and attend seminars by day. Celebrities and/or people in the know including a Fullbright scholar will be here to comment on current trends and run workshops on a variety of subjects related to the performing arts. Workshops will be given in television, radio and film production.

Darlings!
You too can find the joy of living... Relax... let your emotions fly and present yourself to those perfectly gorgeous people in the T.G.

I WAS FRUSTRATED & MISUNDERSTOOD TILL I JOINED THE THEATRE GROUP.

THEY'LL BE SORRY THEY WOULDN'T LET ME PLAY JULIET

GROUP IS MOBILISED FOR ACTION!
AT THE A.N.U. THE THEATRE STRUBENBATH THE CAMP HOOKY XOTYUOYER LAL REMOYER

I love my costume But...

SORRY BERTHA THAT'S ALL THE WARDROBE MISTRESS HAD FOR YOU

You Never thought you'd see Sir John in a wig did you?

OH! HOW OOOO CAN I TELL HIM I'VE LOST MY HEART TO THAT FAT LITTLE MAN IN THE THEATRE GROUP

psst... If you're over 30 and still not a member better have a word with Mummy about it.

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Kultcher Vultcher
Applications are called for FIVE (5) Positions on the S.R.C. Cultural Committee.
Nominees must be members of a Cultural Society or Club
Nominations CLOSE at 5 p.m. FRIDAY 11th April.
Caroline Turner
Hon. Secretary.

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WINES AND SPIRITS
Collie St., (opp. Nat. Dev. Laboratory)
Fyshwick Phone 90967.

More Letters

What a Mouth

Dear Sir,

Do you realise that there are about 20,000 dental cavities in this University?

This estimate (5.5 per student) is based on two sources:

(a) a random sample in the Union refectory; and

(b) that the average Australian has "over four" cavities yet the student, at the age regarded as most vulnerable to dental illness, generally defers dental treatment (for obvious financial reasons) till a time when the exorbitant dental costs in this country are comparatively less prohibitive.

I consider the establishment of a dental clinic at the ANU to be a vital necessity to the student, certainly of much more importance than the continuance of the University Health Service.

Below is a crude 'cost study,' based on a five-year period, of the establishment of a dental clinic (note 'fee' per consultation suggested as 50 cents):

COSTS

Establishment costs (maximum)	\$10,000
Salaries of dentist and nurse (\$12,500 p.a. x 5 years)	\$62,500
Running costs (\$2,500 p.a. x 5 years)	\$12,500
Total cost for 5 years	\$85,000
(i.e. an annual cost of \$17,000.00)	

INCOME (Annual)

Levy of \$1.00 per student per year (ave. no of students, 4000) \$4,000
Fees received @ 50c per consultation (say, 20 consultations per day x 200 days p.a.) \$2,000

Annual deficit \$11,000

(Annual deficit to be met, of course, by the Students' Association and/or the University itself).

If the annual deficit is regarded as too high, then serious consideration should be given to abolishing the University Health Service; the money thus saved would more than offset this deficit.

This can only be justified, as while extensive medical insurance is available to students (H.B.F. etc), there is virtually no dental insurance available to them (apart from small assistance offered by some "Friendly Societies", but as far as I know, not available in Canberra).

In an attempt to bring about the establishment of a dental clinic, the SRC should extend whatever pressure is within their power on the Administration.

Alternatively, the SRC may wish to consider instituting annual "travel scholarships" under which, for example, the ten students with the best (quality as well as quantity) collections of cavities would spend each January in one of those more advanced countries where free dental services are offered.

P. L. Ramus

Up with late lectures

Dear Sir,

It seems somewhat ironic that your issue of 27/3/69 carries an article entitled 'Down with Late Lectures', on page 3 and a banner 'Without Vision the People Perish' across pp. 6-7.

Paul Robeson once said that you can play a tune of sorts on the white keys of a piano and you can play a tune of sorts on the black keys, but for the real melody you need both black and white keys. With apologies to Mr Robeson for borrowing his analogy, I think the same situation applies at University - we need both full-time and part-time students, and the basic difference between these groups is, in a word, "TIME".

Your article makes several valid points, especially the bus situation after 6 p.m. but there are individuals without transport who manage to fit in (unrepeated) day-time lectures, walk back to Civic, wait for a bus, and go back to work. Transport in Canberra is a damnable business, but cancellation of 5 p.m. lectures is not going to solve it. Repeat lectures are certainly the solution, but at the present stage of A.N.U. development, I can't see the powers that be coming to the party on economic and staff grounds.

I am not a public servant, so feel that I can comment with some impunity on your "time off" paragraph. Firstly, there is the transport situation I mentioned in para 3 re the unrepeated daytime lectures - I personally know three people who were in this situation in 1968. Secondly, there is a maximum allowance of five hours, "subject to the contingencies of the service". As part-timers progress, they also assume responsibilities in their departments, and are naturally expected to put the job first. Your

comment "readily gives its employees time off" will cause some wry amusement amongst the senior part-timers who have the tenacity and initiative to attempt a degree course, but find little sympathy from their section heads.

Finally (and in this I speak with personal experience), many units I would like to do have only day-time lectures, and I am simply unable to take them. No one likes to be beholden to any one for the right to an education - for those of us willing to give it a go in our own time, how about a little fraternal co-operation or do you think only full timers suffer inconvenience? Incidentally, when reading 'Woroni' whilst awaiting the beginning of a repeated 6 p.m. lecture (Modern History B), I was somewhat amused to see that the four nearest fellow-students to me were full-timers, including one (and possibly three) from the Halls. They apparently hadn't read 'Woroni'.

As mentioned earlier, "TIME" is a big problem, so I'll sign off now, with a paraphrase of Marie Antoinette - "We haven't any cake - but don't take away our bread."

A.P. Dewhurst.

Not again!

Dear Sir,

Last Sunday I went to that meeting in the Union about Woroni - you know, whether it should be daily or weekly and the rest. Anyway it was a pretty rough meeting and long. . . . So after it I had to go to the toilet badly.

I know, I should have looked first, but I was in a hurry. And would you believe Still no bloody hand towels in the Union! And boy, are my trousers getting dirty!

Utterly shattered!

Ed. Woroni suggests that Mr Utterly Shattered invest in disposable pants. Further correspondence on this matter is now closed.

Biased?

Dear Sir,

A comment on what appears to be the two-faced "morality" of the Left within this university and in general. In the March 6 edition of Woroni we were told by Impact spokesman Steve Padgham that 'the freedoms of individuals are gradually disappearing', because of intolerance from some quarters of views that are different from their own. For instance, if I were to claim authoritatively that abortion, divorce, pre-marital sex, and adultery are morally wrong, I would be howled down by these champions of the 'free and uninhibited expression of opinion,' simply because I have no authority to tell other people what's right and what's wrong.

Fair enough, perhaps.

It is only when one is thoroughly inundated with incessant cries of 'Conscription is immoral', 'Conscription is murder', that one begins to suspect the validity of this principle, and the importance that its adherents attach to it. No doubt, of course, there is a special clause in the Left's Code of Ethics which provides for certain practices to be deemed 'immoral' from time to time, at the discretion of anyone who feels qualified to do so.

Case of guided morality?

Gerard Joseph.

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SUNDAY CLASSICS AT 4.30 p.m. and 7.45 p.m.

13th April - TWO JAPANESE CLASSICS - "RASHOMON" and "GATE OF HELL". "Rashomon" is the film that first opened Western Cinemas to Japanese films. Directed by Akira Kurosawa.

20th April - Jean Cocteau's "ORPHEUS" (1950). Updated version of the myth of Orpheus and Eurydice with Cocteau's own inventive twists. Recognised as Cocteau's major achievement in the cinema. With Hean Marais. On the same program Rudolph Valentino in "THE EAGLE". A reissued shortened version with sound.

Screening for an extended season "INTERLUDE" directed by Kevin Billington



Judi is going straight to the top ... to the top record store in town ... THE SWING SHOP, Green Square, Kingston, Phone 92068 ... Canberra's only specialists in jazz, folk, blues and pop ... posters too ... if you bring this ad with you, you'll get a very special deal for this week only ... Remember - THE SWING SHOP, Green Square, Kingston is Canberra's most exciting record store

Maybe we're slanted but we think the Union Shop is a gas.

It's convenient—67 steps from the food counter and a skip across the lawn from the Library.

It's inexpensive— you pay prices there Canberra's never even heard of!

It's extensive— if you can read you can expand your mind on textbooks or sexbooks; if you can write you can stock up on pens, pencils, and paper; if you can do neither (nobody's perfect) you can wear the jewellery or the A.N.U. sweaters (or even other people's dry cleaning if you're smart).

You can buy biology sets, geology sets, desk sets, maybe even twin sets.

The Union Shop caters for the whole man— unwholesome ones too!

If you're sick (of this long-winded ad) treat yourself to a get-well card or tune in to the record collection.

The Union Shop is just along from the Bookshop.

Take a trip there now— they'll lean over backwards to help.

SPORT

ACTIVE SAILS



A.N.U. Nethoppers train for the Monaro and Southern District regional Nethopping Championships. The Club's membership has recently been going ahead in leaps and bounds and its executive has high hops for the future.

If you want to join an active, moving club, join the A.N.U.S.C.—we have more to offer: turns to turn up and on at, boats (that anyone can sail) to turn over, and plenty of lake which also turns you on (or off). At the recent A.G.M., new Officers were elected: Walmer Wagner (Commodore), Ian McArthur (Vice Commodore), Andrew Graham (Secretary), Di Hosking (Treasurer) and a whole bunch of others to teach you how to sail, row boats and so on. The Club would like to thank retiring Officers, especially Merv. Aston, who did a fantastic job.

The club regularly takes boats to sail in Sydney regattas and other events, races with the C.Y.C. on Sundays, and (almost) anyone can book to sail anytime on the club boats (Sharpies, Herons and a Moth.

You can join up at the Sports Union, where you can also book boats. For info. ring up Walmer on 45619 (work) or Andrew on 493350 (work) or 493318 (home - i.e. Burton).

A turn was held at the Pavilion which was a great success and ACTION is planned for this year with parties, social sailing, barbecues, and so on.

For all those who want to sail, even if they never sailed before, the club is holding a "Come Sailing" afternoon on SATURDAY, APRIL 12th on Acton Beach.

Steven Osborne.

WE LOVE FUNNY PICS. BUT
A JOKE'S A JOKE.
HOW ABOUT SOME
SPORT'S COPY?



Cool it Ralph, if I've heard your car imitation once I've heard it a thousand times.

OVER THE HILLS AND...

This year the Mountaineering Club is organising many activities which are open to all members of the University. The Club will be organising walking trips ranging from easy one day walks to places of interest, to week-end or longer trips deep into areas of wilderness.

Trips may be chosen for a variety of reasons such as their scenic value, or just the exercise, or the fun of camping out in the open. Rock climbing trips are also organised to several local rock climbing areas and occasionally further afield. Members of the Club are willing to assist newcomers in rock climbing and some trips are arranged for the specific purpose of introducing newcomers to this exciting sport.

camping, walking and rock climbing and this is available to Club members for trips arranged by themselves other than official trips. Anyone in the Sports Union may join the Club for the modest fee of 50 cents, for which, in addition, newsletters will be sent to the member. The club also arranges film shows and slide shows at various times. All of these activities are advertised on the Sports notice board in the Student Union and anyone may arrange to go on a trip by filling out the sign-up sheet which is put on this notice board before each trip.

The Club has a wide range of equipment for

IN COURT THIS WEEK

Inter-varsity tennis this year will be held in BRISBANE over the period 26th-30th May i.e. during first term vacation.

Players interested in representing A.N.U. should submit their names to one of the following -

Ray Bohmer 40477 Ext. 308 or 497767
Ron Chapman 481211 or Gowrie Hostel
Dorelle Pinch, Burton Hall

Teams of 7 men and 5 women are requested.

Further details about -
Travel arrangements
Assistance with fares
Accommodation
Team practice and selection
will be available later.



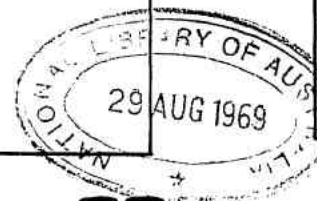
It's lovely
Rodney but I
think you'd look
more lovely in
an ANU
SWEATSHIRT

BE
LIKE
RODNEY
SHOULD
GET
AN ANU
SWEATSHIRT
FROM
THE UNION
SWEATSHOP

POT PAGE



ALL
WE
KNOW
ABOUT
THIS
ONE
IS
THAT
HER
NAME
IS
PIA
PARN.



Heavies make me Heave

or, How my Sunday Afternoon Passed with Never a Rational Word to Upset My Stomach.

"Rally round the Editor, boys - Save Our Front Covers!" went up the loyal and virtuous cry; and all of us who didn't want our fronts uncovered rallied like anything, and, after coagulating into a Pressure Group, we appeared at the SRC meeting which was going to decide the Fate of Our Newspaper.

Well, at first it was a swinger. We could get a new Printer, they said, who would save us absolutely, ah, lots and lots, and would produce Woroni like rabbits, at the rate of two every 24 hours, and on the same paper, and print, and just as many piccies and everything: and after we decided that a new printer would not attempt to Influence the Policy of Our Paper (You learn something new every day don't you...Policy? Good old Woroni? Policy?) His offer (yes, that yellow roneoed sheet was the offer. At least, the terms of the offer. Yes, they could be put on a contract. Ah, by a contract, we mean sort of a contract on them, not on us. Yes, the contract would just state the terms of the offer. On the yellow roneoed sheet ...) was accepted.

Now to the next piece of business, say the chairman R Miller. We have three (count them) proposals for what should happen to our Paper.

After some wrangling, J Reid, star of television and OW handbook fame, puts forward his proposal. We all listen carefully, for about this, We Have Been Warned. He would want Us, the Loyal Rallying Staff, to come in and work twice a week at no extra pay with no superannuation or anything: and we were Not Going To Stand For It!!

Unfortunately, he Had Been Warned too: and he, with his cunning brain, had come up with a Compromise.

Mr Dickins and His Staff (the capitals are his) would come in as usual, except they would do only 12 pages of Features, Reviews, Articles, Advertisements, etc. Then we would have four other editors who would have the Tuesday, Friday, and next week's Tuesday and Friday issues to do.



They would, say Mr Reid, come in with their thousands of new reporters, and would get, in their three days, exactly one page of current news, current letters, comment on current news, lots of editorial policy, up to date as anything, since the paper would be every three days; and after fitting this into one page, they would take exactly three pages of Mr Dickins and His Staff's reviews and hand them out as Woroni, part one, or two or three or four.

Thus Mr Reid's proposal.

Well it was argued about and harangued on, and some there were who laughed and some there were who cried; and some said that Woroni's present standard should not be jeopardised, and some were very Australian and said Give It A Go, Mate.

But none asked whether Mr D and S could lay out articles in exactly three page bits. And while many said that editorial policy would not really be, well, uh, coherent, no-one at the time seemed to think that one editor might just decide to let the minutes of the last Cultural Subcommittee on Aspidistra Growing on College Green, and other such up to the minute topicalities overlap a little from page one and hence cut up a feature. (Well, good old Mr D and S have nearly three pages, haven't they, and all the good stuff's in the other

editions anyway; and, let's fact it, the E.S.A.G.C.G. is topical ... do you think we should cut out half the centre page, or just leave out the film reviews?) And no one seemed to think that good old Mr C Dickins and S might not want to work just as hard and then have all their work left around for someone to pick and choose over. Well, no one but the staff, who said their bit into the general melee, and had it received with the same careful consideration that the SRC paid to all the submissions.

We argued, we did, for a while. Then a motion that the motion be put was passed. Then someone wanted a straw vote and R Miller say, "We can't do that, we have a procedural motion we have to vote right away;" and while he argueth a vote is taken anyway and due to the loyalty of the Rallying Staff, we won. ("the straws have it," ha ha general laughter). And wonder of wonders, the SRC votes with the Plebs and Mr Reid's motion is rejected; and we all, except the stout-hearted Progressives breath a sigh of relief, for we have Saved Woroni.

But what is this?

R Miller, President Extrordinaire and Holder of the Law Society Prize for Neat Fingernails, has been quietly foreshadowing motions for all he is worth, unnoticed by one and all: and lo, they beareth turgid prose one hundredfold. For Mr Miller wants Woroni once a week. He brushes aside the fact that

only Sydney and Melbourne have once weeklies - for are we not ANU, Leaders of the Country? He blinks slightly when Our Charlie refuses to edit such a paper, due to lack of time. (Well, maybe we will need two editors then. No, I don't think we need to put that in the motion, No I feel we can get another editor. We didn't have any other applicants for editor? Well there are probably thousands who want to edit a paper weekly but couldn't stand the thought of a fortnightly. If the staff doesn't want to come in once a week then we can send one edition to the printer to lay out. And type. And edit? No, I'm sure Mr Dickins will do the editing. You won't? Oh, come on, Charlie, Give It A Go.)

We did all the old arguments again. This time a straw vote was taken officially. We breathed a sigh of relief, when we Won Again. Despite the fact that a motion that the motion be put was before the chair, Mr Miller and Mr Wright and Co. had a little discussion. (Will they hang us if we vote against them?" "Will they go on strike even though we've called them Mr Dickins and Staff all afternoon?" etc.) and decided they were safe ("After all, they're only the staff, and don't really know how feasible a paper is, and they're biased anyway and not representative of Student Opinion") and Mr Miller's motion was carried.

At which point I left.

I wish I hadn't. For report hath it that Charles harangued the mobs, a vote of No Confidence in the SRC was passed, and the tumult and the shouting rose considerably before the captains and the kinks departed.

But they will, MacArthurish, return. So much rallying has not been in vain: a General Meeting on Wednesday, 9th April National Day of Solidarity with the People and Students of Bungendore, has been called!

Be watching this space next issue for the results of the General Meeting to contest the Imperial Decision; or How Simon Pureheart saved the Lovely Heroine from Beneath the Mailed Tyres of the Black Tyrant's Studebaker while Clad only in his Blue Serge Socks.